

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 75

COPIRIGHT 1923 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BENGAL APPROVES WOMAN SUFFRAGE; RACIAL BILL PASSED

Communal Representation to Continue Nine Years, When It Automatically Lapses

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24—The Municipal Bill now almost through the Bengal Legislative Council embodies three important items—woman suffrage, one man, one vote, and continuation of the theory of communal representation for a further nine years, when it will automatically lapse. Woman suffrage was carried by the casting vote of the president of the council. Calcutta thus accepts a plan already adopted in Bombay, Bihar, Madras and Burma.

In view of the appalling conditions of infantile and maternal life in Calcutta, the Corporation recently entered on maternity and child welfare work to great advantage. It is felt that women could assist in this and kindred matters. Acceptance of the one man, one vote scheme is regarded in certain quarters as of doubtful value in municipal matters in Calcutta, despite its democratic flavor. The municipal franchise qualification is now reduced to 12 rupees. This will tend to swamp the wealthy ratepayers who form the intelligent class and supply the driving force to the movement that aims to improve conditions generally, extend amenities and beautify cities.

Communal representation insures minorities such as Muhammadans and Europeans of representation, as they may form separate communities for electing their own members. This is indefensible according to the strict canons of democracy, but here there are the difficulties of bridging the huge gulf of tradition, caste, etiquette, and different social habits which divide the Hindus, Muhammadans, Europeans, Jews and Parsees; thus despite protests from theorists the Government has been obliged to embody the communal representation in the bill.

The Muhammadans for nine years are entitled to elect 13 representatives and are also given two general constituencies, a total of 15 out of 63 corporation seats corresponding to the proportion in population. Communal representation seems better than that a Hindu should represent a Muhammadan constituency or vice versa.

The Racial Distinctions Bill passed the Legislative Assembly at Delhi and an atmosphere of complete harmony.

WREN BICENTENARY FITTINGLY OBSERVED IN VARIED PROGRAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 24—In memory of the Christopher Wren bicentenary, an exhibition of drawings, photographs and models illustrating Wren's work in church, civic and domestic architecture was opened today to the public at the Royal Institute of British Architects' galleries and the public record office museum.

During the ensuing week a program of visits to Sir Christopher Wren's chief buildings, under the general direction of the honorary secretary of the London Society, has been arranged by the Selborne Society. On Monday the members of the grand committee, with the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, will proceed to St. Paul's crypt, where the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Paul Waterhouse, and a representative of the American Ambassador, on behalf of the Architectural League of New York, will lay wreaths upon Sir Christopher Wren's tomb.

The inscription sent by the American architectural league was as follows: "In appreciative memory of Sir Christopher Wren, whose work marked so distinct a step in world architecture, and to so large a degree influenced the colonial architecture of America, this wreath is offered in loving memory by the Architectural League of New York and placed here by a representative of America's Ambassador to the Court of St. James's by permission of the dean of the cathedral."

New "Air Flivver" Designed to Eliminate Subway Crush

Detroit Inventor Working on Monoplane He Says Will Make Flights Seem Ordinary and Commonplace

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—At Selfridge Field, the Government aviation grounds near Mt. Clemens, there may be seen nearly every afternoon a man testing out what he believes is the forerunner of the air flivver, the flying foretaste of the day when aerial journeys will be as ordinary and commonplace as a trip today by motor car. The man is William B. Stout of Detroit, with the Aircraft Board in Washington during the war.

Mr. Stout calls his machine an air sedan, as it has already carried, in a number of test flights, three adult persons in addition to the pilot. Mr. Stout says that this all-metal monoplane weighs less than a Ford touring car, and that its Curtiss engine of 90 horsepower has shown a greater lifting capacity than any other motor of like type. The sedan travels 10

COMMERCE CHAMBER SEEKS PROPER PAY FOR ARTISTS

Berkeley Organization Leads Movement to Stabilize Financing of Art and for Community Application

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Acting on the assumption that one function of civic organizations is to support the artistic as well as the commercial side of community life, the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce has under consideration a referendum to be sent to the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, in which two propositions are set forth for study: publicity and a national vote of approval or disapproval. The first is "That among all products made by human skill, those casting for the greatest degree of craftsmanship and lasting value in our civilization are those products of the fine arts, and are worthy of recognition as such by a commercial body."

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

RAILROAD RATE CUT BROOKHART EDICT

Calls for Immediate Extra Session of Congress—Would Change Esch-Cummins Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Voicing the opinion of Progressives in Congress, Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, issued a demand today for an extra session for the purpose of immediately legislating freight and passenger rates downward.

Coincident with this demand was President Harding's, the Iowan introduced in the Senate a bill making a sweeping revision of certain sections of the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act, particularly upon the question of fair valuation so it shall not exceed the fair market value of the outstanding securities. His amendment, Mr. Brookhart asserted, would bring \$7,000,000,000 of water out of railroad valuation.

Progressives For Firm Stand Flushed with the success of the eleven hour filibuster against the Administration's ship subsidy bill, Progressives are preparing to make a united demand for consideration of railroad legislation at a special session instead of postponing it, as the Administration has decreed, until the convening of the next Congress.

Owing to the critical condition in the agricultural districts of this country, which is caused to a great extent by high freight rates, I feel that the President should immediately call an extra session of Congress for the consideration of this railroad legislation.

Mr. Brookhart said.

Upon the advice of Albert B. Cummins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, President Harding has taken a direct stand against the appointment of a commission to study transportation problems during the recess of Congress. Mr. Cummins said it would take six months to frame legislation to submit to Congress, and opposed any investigation until December.

To Fight "Excess Proffiting"

In view of this situation Mr. Brookhart declared today that the country cannot afford to wait at least another year before Congress takes any definite action to relieve the situation from its present burdens upon the farmer, traveling public and shippers in general. These burdens are so acute, he declared, that Congress should take up the question at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Brookhart announced that at another time he will introduce another amendment to the transportation act which will "stop excess proffiting by subsidiary corporations." His bill also is aimed at the capitalization of the unearned increment in property value and defines the adequate return so it will not exceed the interest rate on the bonded portion of the capital.

Other features of the bill are: Abolition of the Railway Labor Board within six months after the passage of the act, and providing for the transfer of its duties to the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation; restate of the present power of the Interstate Commerce Commission over intertariff rates, as demanded by the "farm bloc"; makes unlawful interlocking directorates.

Constantinople Situation A Constantinople cable dispatch to Near East Relief headquarters today states that there are now 15,000 additional refugees at various Black Sea ports and 25,000 more at Constantinople awaiting transportation and permission to land in Greece, which is denied on account of medical restrictions.

The refugees, for the most part from the interior of Asia Minor, have nothing and are being fed by the Near East Relief.

It had been hoped to discontinue this emergency feeding before now, relief officials said, but the arrival of more refugees at the sea ports makes the demand for food imperative.

No Official Decision Reached Declares Secretary Hoover

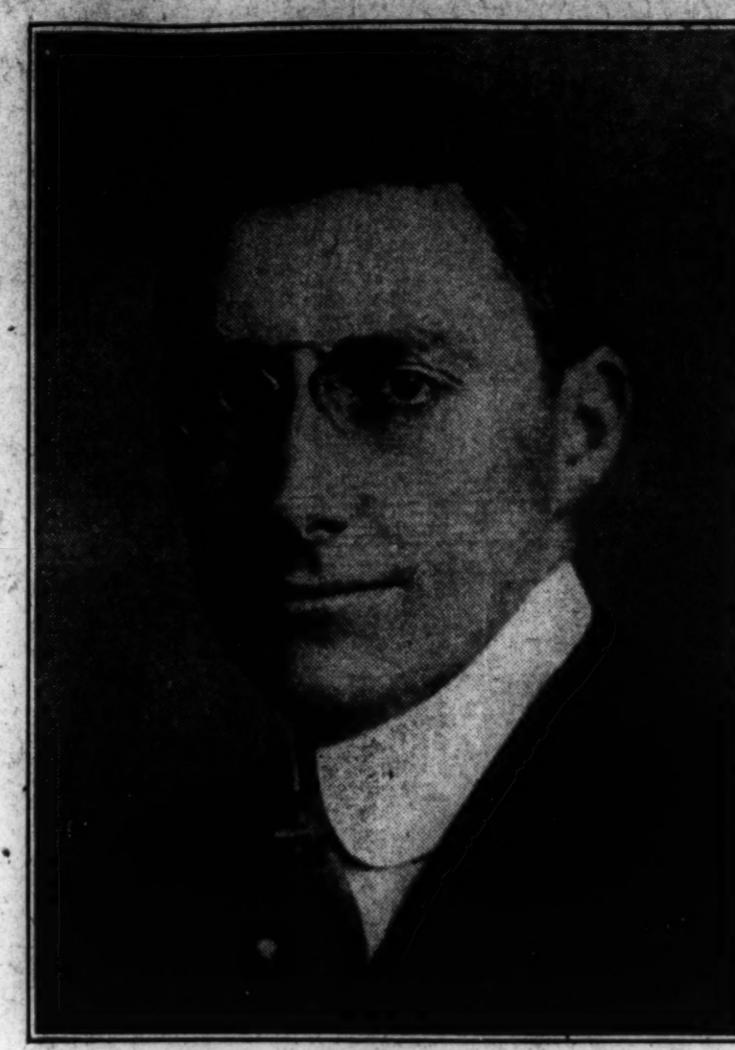
By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Despite published reports to the contrary, Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said today that the American Relief Administration, of which he is head, had reached no decision on the question of cutting off further relief shipments to Russia, now said to be exporting grain to Germany and Turkey.

LEAGUE URGED TO PENALIZE LITHUANIA

WARSAW, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press)—A demand that the League of Nations apply all possible penalties to Lithuania, including exclusion from the League, for its alleged aggressions in the neutral district of Vilna, is made by Poland in a note forwarded to the League headquarters.

The note, which was sent through Prof. Simon Askenazy, Polish delegate to the League Council, points out that the alleged aggressions took place while Poland was occupying the district in compliance with the orders of the Council.



Bayard Dodge

Mr. Dodge Sails to Take Up Duties as Head of University in Near East

NEW BEIRUT UNIVERSITY HEAD TO TRAIN NEAR EAST LEADERS

Bayard Dodge to Supervise American Institution in Syria, Where Roster Comprises 15 Faiths

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Bayard Dodge, president-elect of the American University of Beirut, Syria, sailed today on the steamship Lapland. Mr. Dodge, who is a son of Cleveland H. Dodge, banker, goes to take charge of one of the foremost educational establishments in the Near East.

BEIRUT UNIVERSITY, Mr. Dodge said in a correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor today, in spite of the recent events in Asia Minor, still has a student body in which Christians and non-Christians are represented in about even ratio. Its religious roster comprises 15 faiths drawn from 22 nationalities from four continents.

"In this light," said Mr. Dodge, "the development of an institution whose chief aim must be to train leaders in this quarter of the world where so many apparently disparate races and political ideals are clashing, must guide in breadth and tolerance toward true international understanding."

The first work among the 137 members of the administrative and teaching staff, he said, is being done by Beirut graduates from Syria and other districts throughout Asia Minor, who have come back to their university to make a thoroughly national enterprise founded on native devotion and leadership. To this fact he attributed the principal reason why more than 500 Moslem students cheerfully attend an institution organized and still run under predominantly Christian auspices.

SYRIA, Mr. Dodge said, as a result of the serious disorganization following the war, and the students' annual fees, in the present circumstances, only pay some \$200,000 out of the \$350,000 it costs each year to run the university. Travel is also very bad, and although Beirut is now 200 miles from the Turkish border within the Syrian area of the French mandate, the revision of the border-line is imminent and

will bring increased problems, although Mr. Dodge considers it as settled that Beirut will remain in Syria.

The French co-operation with progressives has been important, especially along the lines of education—in fact, the College La Ligue and the new institution of the French French Chrétiens, the College La Salle, both show characteristic French activity in Beirut at the present moment.

Mr. Dodge will spend several months in France, familiarizing himself with French administration and language, before continuing to Syria, where he is to be officially inaugurated in Beirut in June. He is a graduate of Princeton and of the Union Theological Seminary of this city, and has been secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of Beirut for the last 10 years.

EUGENICS SPURNED BY INDIANA SENATE; WISCONSIN TO ACT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24 (Special)—The Senate of the Indiana General Assembly killed the eugenics bill by a vote of 24 to 17, yesterday afternoon. The vote on the measure, which would have required a physician's certificate before a marriage license could be issued, was preceded by considerable discussion.

STATE SENATORS Brown, Barker, Hodges, and Beardsley, speaking in opposition, declared that the bill would not accomplish what the author believed it would.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 23 (Special)—The Wisconsin Legislature has refused to enlarge its eugenics marriage law at the demand of those interested in pushing this medical legislation and now has before it the consideration of the repeal of the existing legislation.

A bill which would remove from the state books the requirement of a physician's certificate of health before a marriage license may be granted to a Wisconsin man has been introduced by Newcomb Spoor, Assemblyman.

John Cashman, Senator from Denmark, in leading the attack, pointed to the need of preservation of regard for the Ten Commandments as better means of reaching the aims sought.

IN INDEX OF THE NEWS

FEBRUARY 24, 1923

General

Commerce Chamber Wants Artists

Received 1

American Relief to Russia to Stop 1

Bayard Dodge to Train Near East Leaders 1

France Desires Versailles Treaty Strengthened 1

Bengal Approves Woman Suffrage 1

Angora Clings to "Independence" 1

Spain Will Close All Gambling Houses 1

Army Chief Says Gas Tests Help French 1

Filjian Commerce Grows Important 6

Tel el-Amarna and Luxor Discoveries Compared 6

Racial Problem Faces Tunisians 14

Financial

Grain Prices Fall During Week 11

Chauency M. Depew—Portrait 11

Central Leather Earnings Better 11

Prices Weaken in London Hide Market 11

Erratic Price Movements in Stock Market 12

Stock Market Quotations 12

Market Retarded Slightly by New Discount Rate 12

New York Market Weekly Price Range 12

Sporting

United States Squash Tennis 6

College Stars to Meet Next Saturday 6

American Athletes Win in New Zealand 8

Eastern Dog Show 8

Three-Cushion Billiards 9

Motorisms 9

Features

Letters to the Editor 6

Washington Observations 6

The Page of the Seven Arts 10

Music of the World 10

The Home Forum 17

The Prodigal Son

Editorials 18

Crewe Establishes Record for Sobriety

London, Feb. 24

THE City of Crewe, which boasts of 45,000 inhabitants, has established a record. Not an arrest on a drunkenness charge was made there during the last 12 months.

Lighter and more expensive beer, as well as a surcharge of the number of hours the saloons may be open, are given as the reasons for this sobriety.

FRANCE DESIROUS OF STRENGTHENING VERSAILLES TREATY

Greater Stress Laid on Security Than Payments—New Franco-German Relations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 24—With the pause in the Ruhr proceedings which have settled down into trench warfare there is a period of waiting which may be long or short. In the meantime the aims of France are being discussed in certain quarters. Everywhere it is acknowledged that security is as much the purpose of French action as reparations. Speeches by eminent statesmen and articles in many newspapers lay rather more stress on safety than on payments.

There is little doubt that to obtain what France desires, a new treaty at least of a supplementary character will have to be prepared, and it is asked whether France is at this time ready for the surrender of Germany. There seems now a good reason to ask why some sort of additional document, repairing the defects of the treaty, should not be the outcome of the occupation.

Ever since it was submitted to Parliament, the Versailles Treaty has been generally condemned as inadequate and as neglecting the real interests of France. Although France would never have moved on such a ground, now that it is in the Ruhr it is an excellent opportunity to strengthen the provisions which have been recognized to be so inadequate.

Security and Reparations

It is in this direction that French thought is turning. Precisely how security and reparations will be obtained is a matter of speculation. There have been hints that, with regard to security, the railways

be properly safeguarded under those conditions. If the Government really desires to improve education it should do so not by political means but through the establishment of a professional laboratory center. When you get too much of this thing called "Government authority" in education as in other phases of life the results are not particularly happy."

One of the first groups in the session here is the National Committee of Bureau of Occupations, which is having a two-day meeting ending today, and will convene again next week in joint session with the National Association of Deans of Women. Miss Cora Helen Coolidge, acting

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard-Dartmouth-Cornell track meet. Mechanics Building, 7:45. Boston Chapter, Order of DeMolay for Boys. Intermediate and DeMolay degrees exemplified. Masonic Hall, Meridian Street, East Boston, 7:30.

Northeastern University: Annual banquet senior class—Society of Commerce and Finance. American House.

Bowdoin College Musical Club: Annual concert, Vendome, 8.

Boston Area: Hockey—Boston Athletic Association vs. American Legion, 8:15.

Theatre Club of Boston: Annual dinner, Lenox, 7.

Norwich University Musical Clubs: Concert, Fisher Hall, West Newton, 8.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Blossom Time," 8:10.

Colonial—Ed. Wynn, 8.

Copley—"The Romantic Young Lady," 8:10.

Hollis—"Lightning," 8.

Keith's—Vanderbilt, 8.

McGraw—"The Girl," 8.

Park—"The Christian" (film), 2:15, 8:15.

Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.

Savoy—The Four, 8:15.

Trenton—"The Conqueror," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Listening In," 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Ford Hall Forum: Fifteenth anniversary meeting, address by Prof. Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia. "The Making of a Great Race," 15 Ashbury Place, 15.

Boston Public Library: Lecture on "Portia the Wife," by Martha Moore Avery, 3:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Public talker, "The Studio Portraits of Washington" by Henry L. Seaver, Gallery VI, 3.

"The Significance of Pottery," as a Miss Alice H. Hagerman Graves, Nease Orient Room, 4.

Swedish Charitable Society of Greater Boston: Public address by Miss Elsa Hultgren, refectory of the Russian Siberian prison camp, Tremont Temple, 2.

Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association: Public address by Prof. Lee Weiner, Harvard University, "The Story of Revolutions," 108 Beaver Street, Roxbury.

Phillips Brooks House: Address, "The Nature of Forgiveness," by Prof. George H. Parker, 4:30 (auspices Graduate Student Society).

Boston Ethical Society: Address by Dr. David Saville Muzzey, "The Limits of Authority," 3 Joy Street, 11.

Christian Service Society: Alliance: Opening session of annual convention, Symphony Hall, 10:30; Gospel Tabernacle, Roxbury, 8; Symphony Hall, 7:15.

Hale House: "Theatrical Musical Program by Maria Conde, soprano, 6 Garland Street, 4.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Final open-air illustration lecture on the West Indies by Dr. Glover, M. Allen, 5 Jarvis Street, 3 and 3:30.

Allied Printers' Trade Council of Boston: Reception to Mai Givens, former president International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, and former vice-commander American Legion, American Legion Hall.

West Roxbury Community Forum: Address by Dr. William Pickard, field secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "The American Race Problem," Methodist Church, 6 Massachusetts Protestant League: Address by the Rev. R. W. H. St. John, "The Harp of the Heart," Palms Memorial Hall, Appleton Street, 2:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—Ganna Walska, 3:30.

St. James Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:30.

MONDAY EVENTS

Lecture by Radcliffe endowment benefit series, "The Influence from Biological Standpoint," by Prof. George Howard Parker of Harvard University, New Lecture Hall, Oxford and Kirkland streets, Cambridge, 2:30.

Civil Service Department, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Public address by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corrections, discussion on the work of his department, 3 Joy Street, 10:30.

French Society: Lecture, "My Adventures in America," by Guy Envir, French poet, 24 The Fenway, 2.

Harvard University: Public lecture (in French) on "The Course from the Sixteenth Century to the Present Time," by Henri Hauser, French historian and exchange professor University of Paris, Emeritus, 2:45.

Lowell Institute: Public lecture, "The Concept of Unity," by Prof. William Wallace, Faculty of Harvard University, King's Chapel, 2:30.

Boston University: Meeting of Intercollegiate Community Service Association, College of Arts, 2:30.

Boston University: Address by R. S. Hubbard, general secretary Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 10.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillsdale)—5: "The Boy, the Girl and the Savings Bank," by Carl Higginson, treasurer of the Boston Savings Bank, concert, Jeanette Fraser, cellist, Edna Louise Banks, soprano.

WNAC (Boston)—9:30, concert by Leo P. Reisman's Orchestra, Hotel Brunswick, 8:30.

WJZ (New York)—8:30, concert by Harper's Bazaar, 9:15, program by Gold Housekeeping Magazine, 9:30, dance music by Vincent Lopez Orchestra, 9:30.

Washington time signals and weather forecast.

Camp Is Model for Others

Streets of the camp have been named after battles in which Lieutenant King took part—Le Chemin des Dames, Chateau-Thierry Road, St. Michel Road, and The Marne Road.

As soon as the first 100 acres have been built up, 120 adjoining acres will be turned over to the camp, on which bungalows will be built as rapidly as they are needed. Mr. King hopes that this camp will serve as a model for others in other parts of the country, and he desires veterans to know of the arrangement, so that those who desire may make application for residence there.

The five men who are already established in the bungalows with their families are: Sergt. Charles R. Johnson Jr., Mount Airy, N. C., one hundred and fifty-fifth depot brigade, forty-second division; John R. Moody, Sparta, Ga., company A, one hundred and first field battalion, twenty-sixth division; Charles Griffis, Orangeburg, Ga., one hundred and eighth ammunition train, thirteenth division; J. H. Davis, Oxford, Ga., company K, one hundred and first infantry, twenty-sixth division, and Thurman S. Walker, LaGrange Ga., headquarters company, fourth machine gun battalion, thirty-first division.

The bnf has been advocated by representatives of organized labor and by many citizens. It was pledged in the Democratic platform. The opposition has come from the manufacturers of the State and from farm interests.

DELAWARE PLEDGES LOYALTY TO NATION

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The General Assembly of Delaware has adopted a resolution reaffirming the allegiance and loyalty of Delaware to the American Constitution. This makes Delaware the first state to adopt the national movement started by the American Bar Association, which has for its object renewed support for the Constitution and the consequent elimination of all radicals and enemies of the Government.

The resolution was prepared by Josiah Marvel, president of the Delaware Bar Association.

FOR PLAN MAY GO THROUGH

LONDON, Feb. 24—The Minister of War in the House of Commons predicts the successful conclusion of Henry Ford's negotiations for a factory site in Southampton, which were recently obstructed.

Founded 1904 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Brattle Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; two years, \$18.00; three years, \$27.00; four years, \$36.00; five years, \$45.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years, \$40.00; five years, \$50.00 (in Greater Boston \$3 extra). (Postage in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; two years, \$20.00; three years, \$30.00; four years,

CLEARER BOSTON FINANCES DESIRED

Commission Head to Urge Bill to Apply Back Taxes to Payment of Losses

Before the legislative committee on municipal finance on Monday, Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, will present his reasons why the Legislature should enact into law his bill providing that back taxes, when collected by the city of Boston, shall be applied to the payment of temporary loans made in anticipation of the collection of these taxes and for the reduction of the tax rate of the current year.

The commission presented the same bill before the Legislature last year and during the hearings it is said that Chairman Sullivan was assured that the city would apply the back taxes collected as requested in 1922. Mr. Sullivan thereupon failed to press the bill for enactment. This was not done, it is said, and the commission is now before the Legislature with the same bill, which provides:

All taxes assessed on polls, personal property and real estate in the city of Boston that are uncollected at the end of a fiscal year shall, when collected, be carried in a separate account by the city treasurer and applied, first, to the payment of such temporary loan or loans as were made in anticipation of taxes of the prior year; and, second, to the reduction of the tax rate of the current year. All such taxes collected after the declaration of the tax rate and not applied to the payment of a loan or loans made in anticipation of taxes of the prior year shall be applied to the reduction of the tax rate of the succeeding year.

Last year the Finance Commission succeeded in having established a true fiscal year for the city of Boston. The city had had a nominal fiscal year but through long custom appropriations were allowed to creep over into the obligations of the succeeding year. Under the law, all bills of a municipal fiscal year are required to be paid out of the appropriations of that year.

Now the Finance Commission is trying to have the converse regulation enacted into law so that the receipts of one year will be confined to paying the expenses of that certain year. This done, the citizens will know just how much has been collected in each distinct year.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY TO MEET

Mrs. Robert W. Walsh of St. Louis, vice-president of the Missouri Anti-Vivisection Society, will be the

ATTRACTIVE BACK BAY SHOPS PUT DINGY SALOON TO SHAME

Patrons Are Mothers and Children Buying Home Articles

Happiness and Prosperity Supplant Sordidness

To see is to believe the beneficial results of prohibition. One of the most convincing examples of the constructive effects of prohibition on a community is found in the Back Bay district of Boston. Within a short stretch of Massachusetts Avenue no less than seven liquor saloons and bottle goods dispensaries have been replaced by attractive, brightly lighted stores, all bustling with business of a kind that contributes constructively to the welfare of the community.

In commenting on this change J. Murray Howe of 10 State Street, who has been one of Boston's leading real estate operators for nearly 40 years, points out that the improvement is not limited to any one section. Continuing, he said:

In other parts of Boston where the saloon has passed, rents have risen and more desirable tenants have been found as a rule for the buildings in which the saloon was situated. The neighborhood has benefited for a considerable distance, also. Court Street, near Bowdoin Square, was largely given over to the saloon. Its real estate has not suffered any depreciation although the character of the tenants renting business places in the neighborhood has changed considerably. It is a striking example of the effect of the saloon. A district deprived of its principal business losing nothing there—thoroughly to the condition in Court Street today.

Progress Is Reflected

In Massachusetts Avenue observers say the volume of trade is greater and that the quality is far sounder economically now than it was in the saloon days. From a broad real estate point of view it is clear that as the saloon and its accompaniments disappear there is a corresponding appreciation in the appearance of and demand for surrounding property. The section in question adds more cumulative evidence to clinch this economic fact.

The whole neighborhood reflects progress. To be sure it is a growing section. But since the advance of suburban development has been faster than ever, it may be difficult to determine just how much of the improvement is due to prohibition but it only requires a few minutes' observation of the new order of things contrasted with saloon days to convince anyone what a great contributing factor prohibition has been to the general prosperity of the neighborhood.

Emphasizing the above remarks made by Mr. Howe, one especially striking comparison is pointed out at one street intersection where formerly there were two dingy saloons. The product of these saloons, after wasting their earnings on drink instead of for the sustenance and comfort of their families, congregated on the sidewalk in groups while respectable women, children and men hesitated to pass. But now, under prohibition, this street

Say it with Flowers

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada



124 Tremont St., Boston Tel. Beach 6900

Speaker at the public meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society next Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple.

Mrs. Walsh was active in the Human Society, which for one year, 1921, was given the right to collect and care for the stray animals in St. Louis. Owing to the opposition of the medical schools, however, this privilege was taken away last year. Music will be furnished by John Orth, and at the close of the meeting refreshments will be served.

TRUTH'S IMPORTANCE IN THE NEWS STRESSED

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 24.—Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times, in addressing the annual meeting of the Vermont Press Association yesterday on "The Ideals and Pleasures of Journalism," stressed the importance of trustworthiness in a newspaper. "The newspaper must know the truth as fully as it can be known, be ready and fearless to tell it, and then know how to tell it," he declared.

He likened the modern newspaper to the superuniversity in that it gathers not only from every university but from every individual achievement and carries the contribution, wherever it is definable, to the enrichment of the race mind, which in turn informs the individual mind through its newspapers of tomorrow—not to make all the world alike, but to give all the countries the benefit of the experience of each."

SUBTERFUGE ALLEGED FOR MILITIA RELEASE

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24.—Col. Thomas F. Foley of the one hundred and first infantry, M. N. G., said today that after an investigation of the alleged statement of a Boston plumber that membership in the national guard was forbidden by his union organization, he was satisfied that the man was seeking to obtain discharge from the M. N. G. by using as a subterfuge the old constitution of 1917 that had been amended in 1918 by striking out the ban on the national guard.

"I think you may say the incident is closed," remarked the colonel. "I shall report to the adjutant-general what I have learned."

DRAPE MILLS ADVANCE WAGES

HOPEDALE, Mass., Feb. 24.—The Draper Corporation, manufacturers of textile machinery employing about 2000 persons, announced an increase in wages effective March 1. The company has orders ahead instead of full operations over a long period, it was said, unofficially. The action of the Draper Company comes after similar announcement by the Saco-Lowell shops, employing 6000 persons on work of the same kind.

NEW MAINE WATER POWER BILL FILED

Measure Introduced in Legislature Would Make Corporations Agencies of State

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24 (Special)—

A state water storage bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature by Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland. It is offered in connection with a constitutional amendment for submission to the people at the next election.

The measure provides for the continuance of the present water power commission, defines the methods of conservation and storage and provides that the construction, maintenance and operation of dams and storage basins is to be undertaken by one or more corporations created as agencies of the State, which shall own all of the capital stock. In each the commissioners are to constitute a majority of the directors; but in each, also, there shall be added two persons who shall be "users or owners of water power on the water system upon which the storage project is located."

Contracts, for a period not exceeding 40 years, may be entered into by these corporations, but any in excess of \$25,000, must be approved by the Governor and Council.

A feature of the plan which most vitally interests the general public is that it embarks the State in no program of expenditure of public monies or pledging the credit of the State by bond issue with the attendant taxation. Each storage project must stand on its own legs and before it is commenced its complete financing must be arranged. It only has its own property and hearing power to recommend its obligations as an investment, so that there can be no frenzied finance, and it must demonstrate before it commences, that it can pay for itself within 40 years.

Another feature which should appeal to water power interests and which is equally for the benefit of the citizens is the provision that two directors of each corporation shall be users or owners of water powers on the stream upon which the work is undertaken thereby putting at the command of the State the knowledge, experience, and personal interest of men who should best know the needs and difficulties upon that water system.

An element which may tend to make it cheaper for such a public corporation to construct the storage basins is the possibility that its obligations will be exempt from federal taxation as an instrument of the State. Another advantage is that under the act all persons benefited may be equitably assessed, whereas private enterprise could not make any assessments but would be entirely dependent upon voluntary participation.

MR. PHELAN LEAVES ON 10-DAY VACATION

B. Preston Clark is acting as Emergency Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts; in the absence of James J. Phelan, who has left on a 10-day vacation. Mr. Phelan is sailing from New York today and although his office claims ignorance of his destination it is understood that it is Hamilton, Bermuda.

GULF-BOSTON SHIP TO SAIL MARCH 22

Direct water freight service between the Gulf of Mexico and Boston will be opened March 22 or 23, when the steamship El Lago of the Morgan Line sails from New Orleans laden with cotton and other southern products. The trip to Boston will cover about 5½ days and arrangements have been made to dock the El Lago and

Annual Clearance Sale

Allen, Hall Co.

384 Boylston St., Boston

An unusual opportunity to secure the finest furnishings and decorations at exceptionally low prices during the coming week.

Charge purchases Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be posted to March account, on request.

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

Printed crepe de chine, 2.65
important purchase at important savings

New printed all-silk crepes in light, medium and dark grounds, white and black, black and white, dots, squares and figures, small and large designs, monotone and tri-color effects, 40-inch.

Black flat crepe and blister crepe

1500 yards 2.95 Extra special

The flat crepe is in firm, smooth, even weave—smart for gowns of distinction. The blister crepe has raised pebbly surface. 39-inch.

40-inch crepe de chine, 2.25

At-silk, non-slipable fabric, similar to flat crepe; black, ivory and colors.

40-inch foulard silks, 1.95

All-silk, dust and wear resisting; in conservative designs, dark color grounds, ½ saving.

32-in. imported pongee, 88c

All silk, semi-rough pongee—ideal for draperies for studios, hotels, homes.

Chiffon taffetas, 1.95

All-silk, willowy taffeta—in favor for frocks, spreads, draperies; plain, changeable and black. 36-inch.

To quickly add 100 more customers we make this

ROSE OFFER

Finest Monthly ROSES \$1.95 Postpaid

Big, Thrifty, 2 or 3 yr-old bushes

Every bush has already bloomed. Guarantee to send back for a refund or money back. Pick roses long before the hot-house roses all summer long from your own bush.

For a limited time, FREE rose bushes.

AMERICAN LEGION

Low price holds only till limited number of collections are sold.

Send order and

check today—see our catalog and postpaid

FREE copy of Collins 1922 Planting Guide.

\$40 given

for a name—

catalogue sent to

purchase of above collection.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS & SON

Box 49, Moorestown, New Jersey

Collins Catalogue FREE

Mandel Brothers—famous for silks.

Daylight silk department, second floor.

ANGORA TO BROOK NO INTERFERENCE WITH INDEPENDENCE

Turks Expected to Insist on Rights, but to Make Certain "Last Concessions" to Allies

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—The Angora curtain has been lifted a little today. The Council of Ministers, attended by Ismet Pasha, Riza, Nur and the chief of the general staff on Thursday adopted a definite attitude on the question of peace. This attitude was later set forth in the National Assembly and discussed.

It is believed the Assembly will decide to reject any proposal which constitutes an infraction of the "independence" of Turkey. It is expected that the powers will be informed of certain "last concessions" that Turkey can make, but that if Turkey's rights are not recognized, and if proposals affecting its independence are made, it will announce to the whole world that the Turks are ready to fight.

The Angora press is still more uncompromising. Yenigül, in a leading article entitled "Lausanne Non-existent," says: "Questions must be discussed anew. If our demands are not accepted, we will ask in the loudest voice, What business have the French in Syria and the English in Iraq?"

Temporary Armenian Resort

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Feb. 24.—News has come here of the progress made toward establishing a temporary resort for Armenians until the question of a national home is settled. A study is to be made of the possibilities and conditions of the region in the Caucasus promised by Russia for this purpose.

This project is greeted with enthusiasm by Armenians, who say that because of the betrayal of the allied powers they were obliged to turn to the Soviet Government for assistance and they claim that if it had not been for Russia, Erivan would have been crushed under the heel of the Turk. It is believed that Russia's friendship for the Kemalists is only temporary, and that the moment is not far distant when the governments of Moscow and Angora will be found in opposite camps.

Training School for Near East

ATHENS, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press)—The largest training school in the Near East is to be established on the Greek island of Syros, one of the Cyclades, off the Southern Greek coast, by the Near East Relief, it is announced here.

The school will be an equal number of boys from the Anatolian refugees will be taught trades in this school under the direction of George Dennis of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and three other American experts. The 22 industries of Syria have agreed to furnish teachers and absorb 700 apprentices yearly.

MANITOBA AUTOMOBILE LICENSES

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—A new system of licensing automobiles has become effective in Manitoba. The wheel base of the cars now determines the amount of the license fee, while in the case of motor trucks, the carrying capacity is the determining factor. Thus the minimum fee for an automobile is \$15, with a maximum wheel base of 100 inches; while an automobile with a wheel base of over 135 inches must have a license costing \$35. The minimum tax for motor trucks is \$20, for those of two tons and under, and the maximum is \$50, for those of four tons or over.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Dublin

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—THE kindly heart of Ireland has been stirred by an appeal now being made here on behalf of the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants, the Irish branch of which celebrates its second anniversary next month. An international fair has been opened in the Mansion House annex, and lectures are being given by Miss Susanne Ferrier, who has come here from the headquarters of the society at Geneva for the purpose.

Gratifying evidence is accumulating that the new Upper House is determined to join hands with the Dail, sinking differences in order to protect the infant state in these anxious times. This was evidenced at the recent debate on the Indemnity (British Military) Bill. This measure had been held up, but the president, who addressed the House for the first time, was able to carry his hearers with him in the most cordial spirit when he explained the need for withdrawing opposition. The measure, he said, was to "wipe out the bitterness of the past, not in any bargaining spirit, but freely and generously."

Timothy Healy, the new Governor-General, paid a deserved compliment to Trinity College, Dublin, in a reply he gave the other day to a deputation which had waited on him with an address of welcome. "Your representatives," he said, "have been foremost amongst those zealous to make the laws of our newly constituted Legislature respected. They have been earnest in watchfulness that its proceedings should be elevated to a height worthy of the dignity of the State."

An impressive scene took place in the Dail when General Mulcahy, Minister for Defence, addressed the House on the subject of the murders in Ballyconnell. His voice, usually gentle, sounded grim and almost bitter when he denounced the perpetrators. Such outrages, he said, could not be coped

Mr. Punch Reflects on the Quietude of the Tomb



By Courtesy of the Proprietors of Punch

King Tut-ankh-amen: "This Is the Place for Me. Very Peaceful After My Tomb"

SIR FREDERIC KENYON DEFENDS LATIN STUDY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Contrary to a widespread impression, the study of Latin and Greek is "far from being in a bad way" in the United States, Sir Frederic Kenyon, director of the British Museum and former president of the British Academy, declared upon his departure for home aboard the White Star liner *Celtic*.

"So far as I could gather, the prospects of the classics in this country are rather better than they were some years ago," he said. "There are quite a large number of people in all walks of life who seem to be interested in classical education and who realize that a large element of classical culture is necessary in order to keep modern civilization at its highest level."

WORLD PEACE SESSION IN MARCH

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Members of the local Peace Union will be hosts to the regional conference on world peace early in March, according to an announcement made by Dr. George Eaves. Preliminary details are being worked out by a committee of local pastors assisted by leaders of the national order.

CHINESE PROTEST DRAMA AS UNFAIR

Students Say Their Country Is Misrepresented in Play Produced in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—"The Flower Candle Wife," a three-act play sponsored by the China Society of America and the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University, was brought to performance in the theater of the Hecksher Foundation, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, despite the protests of 300 Chinese, voiced by C. J. Pao, president of the Students' Club of Columbia. The protestants consider the play to be a representation of polygamy as a national custom in China.

The Chinese students pronounce "unreal and unfair" the play which is commanded by Lawrence Langner of the Theater Guild and Dr. Robert McElroy, managing director of the China Society of America, as "presenting dramatically the difference between the Chinese ideas of us and our ideas of the Chinese."

Mrs. Olivia Price, who spent eight years in China as a teacher, and Mrs. Clinton McCauley are the authors of "The Flower Candle Wife."

"Such a play can only add to the ignorance of the American public about such things—public which already tends to the belief that all Chinese are laundrymen," said Mr. Pao. "Polygamy is illegal and immoral in China. It is practiced by the idle rich, but it is not a national custom and the idea the spectators will get from the play will be positively misleading."

I regret extremely that the China Society of America, founded to bring about better relations between the two countries, should stand behind the play," Tsing-ling Chang, Chinese consul-general, informed Dr. McElroy. Mr. Chang said he could not enter a formal protest, as he had not attended the performance.

Only six of the Chinese students witnessed a dress rehearsal, on special invitation of the authors, who are former students in the Columbia course in play writing.

Miss Barbara Bever, former member of the Sothern and Marlowe company, essayed the leading role of the American bride. Other actors are all members of the Morningside Players, made up of Columbia students and former students of that university interested in the drama.

BUOY MAKES LONG TRIP

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A whistling buoy, which was reported lost from the St. Lawrence River a year ago, has been washed ashore at Blythe, one of the Scilly Islands. It is 30 feet in circumference and 12 feet high. Twenty years ago a similar marker drifted to the Scillies from the Mexican coast.

PHILADELPHIA LAW STANDS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—By the Associated Press—Philadelphia will move its clocks ahead one hour on April 29, unless the City Council takes action to repeal the daylight saving ordinance passed a year ago. The ordinance is a continuing one. There has been no movement to urge its repeal this year.

The destruction wrought in Dublin during the disturbances opens the way for the architect and builder. An interesting visitor has been lecturing on the subject before the Dublin Rotary Club and Civic Institute in the person of Prof. Patrick Abercrombie, the school of civic design, Liverpool University. Professor Abercrombie does not believe in haphazard methods. He advocates the holding of a complete "civic survey" as a preliminary to any plan of reconstruction. From the number of those who have been to hear him it would seem that Dublin is awaking to the need for putting the matter in hand.

Fenway Stationery Shop
185 Mass. Ave., BOSTON
GREETING CARDS
BOOK MARKERS

SAAR VALLEY STRIKE CONCLUSION SOUGHT

PARIS, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press)—Efforts are being made to settle over a compromise the strike of 70,000 coal miners in the Saar Valley. The strikers, some of whom belong to the German Communist Federation of Labor, have asked an increase of 7 francs a day. They have been offered 2 francs.

The situation in the Moselle Basin, involving 30,000 miners, remains unchanged, but it is believed that if the Saar Valley men return to work those in the Moselle district will follow. The latter are being supported to some extent by contributions of the Communist Miners' Organization, which has intimated that it may call a sympathetic strike with 40,000 Communist miners in the Ruhr on March 15.

NEW YORK APPROVES WOMAN LABOR BILLS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—"Sentiment throughout the State is crystallizing in favor of the minimum wage and 8-hour day bills for women," stated Miss Mary E. Dreier, chairman of the Joint Legislative Conference, who has just returned from a tour of the State made in the interest of these two bills which, passed on Feb. 27, will have direct bearing upon the welfare of wage-earning women.

The Woman's Club of Rochester recently passed a resolution pledging unanimous support, and groups of women in Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, and other cities have similarly aligned themselves. Large groups of women, wage-earners, employers, and others are expected to attend the hearing in Albany.

JAPAN TO PAY SHIPBUILDERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Advices received here today from Japan were to the effect that the Japanese Navy Department will shortly submit a bill in the Diet of Japan carrying approximately \$15,500,000 for the payment of claims due various shiyards and naval dockyards as a result of sudden cancellation of contracts for ship construction in accordance with the terms of the Washington Arms Conference. The amount probably will be met by a special issue of exchequer bonds.

Express Your
INDIVIDUALITY
By Having Personal
Letterheads and Envelopes
250 Sheets 250 Envelopes



PRINTED by Master Printers on High-grade 16-lb. bond paper with three lines hand set in distinctive, clear-cut and attractive type, return address on back of cap. Rich blue black ink. Mailed anywhere in the United States upon receipt of price—\$8.00.

You may have either size sheet—
8 1/2" x 11" or 6" x 9". Please specify
blue or black ink.

Earnshaw Press Corporation
MASTER PRINTERS
BOSTON, MASS.
Color Process Work, Catalogs, Booklets.

FRANCE DESIROUS OF STRENGTHENING VERSAILLES TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

and England refused to ratify the pact guarantee. France was alone face to face with its old enemy. Every invasion had passed through the Rhine-land.

Nationality of Rhine-land

It was there that the German armies were assembled. The inference is obvious but M. Delcassé added that in fact the left bank of the Rhine is Gallia and the Rhine-landers not Prussians. It was necessary that the Rhine-land was taken from the Germans and put under French control. Further, said M. Delcassé, as quoted in *Le Matin*, France would receive reparations by the collection of taxes, by the agriculture and the commerce of that region. His plan was, in effect, annexationist, since there was no other way of obtaining payments and security at the same time, but this personal opinion must not be confounded with the Government's views.

It is certain that at present France is faced with the problem of forcing a recalcitrant debtor to disgorge what is necessary for the economic salvation of France, and feels itself compelled to do so under the German menace. When the reckoning comes, after Germany acknowledges defeat, it will be impossible for the French Government not to take whatever steps are necessary to preserve France from future attacks, and obtain early payments.

French Reparations Figures Radically Differ From German

PARIS, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press)—The French Foreign Office, in reply to the recent German official announcement of the amount of "total actual German deliveries and payments" to the Allies, yesterday issued a set of figures radically differing from those given out in Berlin.

It is certain that at present France is faced with the problem of forcing a recalcitrant debtor to disgorge what is necessary for the economic salvation of France, and feels itself compelled to do so under the German menace. When the reckoning comes, after Germany acknowledges defeat, it will be impossible for the French Government not to take whatever steps are necessary to preserve France from future attacks, and obtain early payments.

The French official figures place the total amount paid by Germany at 1,289,000,000 gold marks in cash and 3,924,000,000 gold marks for deliveries in kind. The value of the Saar Valley mines, placed at 300,000,000 gold marks, is not included in these figures.

Of the above amounts, says the statement, France received 1,778,000,000 gold marks in cash and kind, or, with the Saar mines, a total of 2,079,000,000 gold marks.

The official German compilation of reparations figures specifically covering the period from 1919, 1920, to September, 1922, purported to show that Germany had actually turned over to the Allies under the peace treaty and supplementary agreements total in cash and kind of 45,600,000,000 gold marks. Including the German losses in execution of the terms of the peace treaty (surrender of warships, military and industrial disarmament, etc.), and the value of Alsace-Lorraine and the lost overseas colonies, Germany claimed that official would amount to more than 100,000,000,000 gold marks, not including the costs of occupation.

The situation in the Moselle Basin, involving 30,000 miners, remains unchanged, but it is believed that if the Saar Valley men return to work those in the Moselle district will follow. The latter are being supported to some extent by contributions of the Communist Miners' Organization, which has intimated that it may call a sympathetic strike with 40,000 Communist miners in the Ruhr on March 15.

The official German compilation of reparations figures specifically covering the period from 1919, 1920, to September, 1922, purported to show that Germany had actually turned over to the Allies under the peace treaty and supplementary agreements total in cash and kind of 45,600,000,000 gold marks. Including the German losses in execution of the terms of the peace treaty (surrender of warships, military and industrial disarmament, etc.), and the value of Alsace-Lorraine and the lost overseas colonies, Germany claimed that official would amount to more than 100,000,000,000 gold marks, not including the costs of occupation.

The French and Belgians have got very little coal from the Ruhr. Nearly all export has come to a standstill in the whole occupied area, because the Germans will not take export licenses, and indeed are forbidden to do so by their own Government. Nothing is going out from the Krupp factories. These establishments have been converted from giant forgers of the weapons of war into a vast factory for the making of everything that can be imagined from nails to armaments. There is no mention of any license for export from the Ruhr district. The new regulations have simply closed the door.

French Confiscation Alleged

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press)—French forces boarded the Berlin-Cologne express near Hengsley and confiscated a consignment of 12,000,000,000 marks and plates belonging to the Reichsbahn, it was announced here this afternoon.

Hengsley, where the French are said

to be, is about 20 miles north-east of Düsseldorf and seven miles directly south of Düsseldorf, on the edge of the Ruhr-occupied area.

CONCORD REPORTED
ON GERMAN CLAIMS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Departure of the German members of the German-American Mixed Claims Commission for Berlin was declared today to be for the purpose of reporting to the home government on certain phases of the negotiations, which cannot be well handled by cable. Dr. Wilhelm Kieselbach and Karl Lewinsky, it was announced, will return to the United States in about four weeks.

Before sailing they expressed themselves as highly pleased with the cordial co-operation they have received by the American members of the commission.

A large proportion of the claims to be adjusted by the commission have been settled, it was announced. Others have not been acted upon by the commission, but there are no serious disagreements, it was said by Marshall Morgan, American member of the commission.

Colors Everywhere

EVEN in dresses, vivid colored

crepe strikes a note of color

against the sheer of navy

or black taffeta.

THE model which cannot resist

the color is navy blue

taffeta combined with orchid crepe,

and has a very full skirt stiffened with

an elastic band at the waist.

ribbons and gold thread embroidery.

Its jacket forms points at the bottom and fastens with large, clear glass buttons.

\$35.00

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

THIRD FLOOR

1000 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

NEAR WARREN ST.

SPAIN WILL CLOSE ALL GAMING HOUSES

Great Opposition May Center
Around the Lotteries Held
by Government

MADRID, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—With perhaps more courage than hope, the new Spanish Government has taken repressive action against the gambling vice. According to the official Picassé report upon the causes of Spain's recent failures in Morocco, gambling is one of the chief reasons for these failures. It is then not only a plausible argument but an obvious one that but for gambling Spain might have been in a very different position in Morocco today, and might not be facing one of the greatest crises in her modern history.

The new Liberal Government, pledged to cleaning processes, has given strict orders to the civil governors in Madrid and throughout the country to close down the gambling houses and tables immediately. To play these gambling games has been illegal for a long time, but the law has been in existence for ornamental purposes only. A pretense of applying it has occasionally been made by governments under pressure, but no effective repression has ever been accomplished. Now something is being done, but there is an evident limit to the possibilities, because of the national and governmental complicity in the gambling evil through the state lotteries, which are now conducted on a grander scale than ever.

Roulette Must Be Stopped

It is the game of roulette that is most common in Spain, and it is this that the civil governors everywhere have orders to stop. For a long time a popular restaurant in the Calle del Alcalá has had its upper rooms fitted out for roulette on a grand scale. Such has been its success that others like it have been lately started also in the very center of Madrid, while innumerable gambling houses are spread about in all parts of the city. The working man is very far from being exempt from the evil.

Other and scarcely less injurious forms of gambling are also openly practiced. Thus not long ago, with the name of a well known journalistic writer attached to the scheme, a new so-called literary club was started within a couple of hundred yards of the Puerta del Sol. The meeting place was a corner of the main public room of a restaurant, and after dinner the members proceeded to play card games for big money stakes. Almost anybody might join in, the proprietor of the restaurant was interested in the affair, and the proceedings were conducted through all hours of the night and the morning.

The Government has instructed the civil governors to press the law ruthlessly home. They in their turn have informed their subordinates and the police that business is meant; that the houses must be closed, and that secret offenders must be immediately prosecuted and punished. This has been done. The governors for once appear to have stood splendidly firm.

Croupiers Lose Employment

There has been a curious sequel in Madrid, and it is indicative of the extent to which roulette has been practiced in the city. The croupiers and other employees of the closed houses, to the number of some hundreds, have assembled together and proceeded to make an appeal to the Minister of the Interior that the houses should not be closed, since they were all thrown out of work and were incapable of finding any other employment! A deputation from the assembly was received by the Minister, the Duke de Almodovar del Valle, who told them that his decision to close the gaming houses was irrevocable.

Public opinion is now concerned to know to what extent, as time goes on, evasions will be overlooked or condoned.

But the national lotteries make a cloud over all the Government's good intentions and happy projects. In every important street of every town there is a governmental depot for the sale of lottery tickets, and there are persons selling them on every sidewalk and at every street corner. There is a lottery every month. The first prize in the last Christmas lottery was 15,000,000 pesetas, the second 10,000,000, and the third 5,000,000. It is not only the Government that is to blame. Even the most respectable newspapers devote whole pages to lottery proceedings.

CANADIAN PROVINCES SEEKING RESOURCES

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Alberta Government does not look with favor upon the Federal Government's latest offer of the natural resources matter. The Provincial Premier, H. Greenfield, in making an official announcement of the position of the Province in regard to securing possession of its natural resources, stated that the offer of the Federal Government was not considered acceptable.

Following the decision of the three prairie provinces that each province was at liberty to negotiate separately, W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, submitted two alternative methods of settlement—to turn over resources still unalienated without compensation and the land subsidy to cease, or to have an accounting between the Dominion and the Province by an independent tribunal.

In reply the Alberta Government proposed that Alberta waive the subsidy on compensation being given for resources alienated from the Province for purely federal purposes, confining this to claims for the 6,400,000 acres alienated just prior to the formation of the Province, the lands to be capitalized at an agreed figure and compensation to be paid over a term of years. Mr. King then offered to hand over the resources and continue the subsidy for 30 years. The Alberta Government considers this inadequate and has declined the offer.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Thirty-fifth Street

The Swift Approach of Easter

compels an earlier-than-usual introduction of Spring Frocks
and Spring Fashions

The Departments for Women's and Misses' Outfitting (on the Third and Second Floors, respectively) have assembled a charming variety of advance models in Tailleurs, Frocks, Blouses and Outergarments, presenting new lines, new fabrics, and new color effects for the opening season. The Egyptian influence, which is no less potent in New York than in the Valley of the Kings, makes itself interestingly manifest

Women's Novelty Hosiery

all silk, in Paisley effects

is a present feature of interest in the Hosiery Department, on the First Floor

For Monday

A Quantity of

American-made Lingerie

consisting largely of incomplete assortments, but comprising the dainty styles popular with fastidious women, will be specially marked

at clearance prices

Nightrobes	\$1.65, 1.90 to 3.90
Envelope Chemises	1.35, 1.65 to 2.95
Costume Slips	1.95 & 2.95
Drawers or Bloomers	1.50
Athletic Combinations	95c.

Reduced prices will also be marked on other Undergarments, in broken assortments or odd pieces

(Sale on the Second Floor)

A Special Selection of Silk Costume Slips

daintily fashioned, of superior-quality materials; sizes 36 to 44, inclusive

at exceptionally low prices

Satin charmeuse, in pink, white, black, navy, brown and gray; with shirring at hip . . . \$4.50

Radium silk, in pink, white, black, brown, gray and tan; tailored model, with deep shadow-proof hem, at \$5.90

Crepe meteor, in pink, white, black, navy and brown; with hip shirring and deep shadow-proof hem \$6.90

(Department on the Third Floor)

Dainty Outerwear for

Infants & Little Children

contributes a generous quota of Springtime freshness and gayety to the attractive Second Floor

For little children of two to five years there are, among other enticing things, a number of new and enticing Hats, Coats and Capes, presenting Madame la Mode's latest ideas in models and materials for costuming the little folk. Especially alluring are the matched sets, consisting of hat and outergarment (coat or cape). And a recent importation of French hats serves to indicate that tiny girls are very important indeed in the eyes of Paris.

For the smallest people of all there are little frocks of marvellous fineness, with everything that should go with them; long and short coats, with appropriate bonnets and caps; sacques, wrappers and other individual garments, as well as complete layettes

For Monday

A Very Unusual Sale of Women's Knitted Suits

in charming two-tone effects, knitted of soft-quality mohair wool combined with artificial silk; presenting two fashionable two-piece models for street and sports wear, made especially for this occasion and

priced decidedly below value

Two-piece Suits, in a new variation of the popular slip-over model; in Harding blue, buff and Lanvin green

\$14.50

Two-piece Suits, featuring a novel surplice jaquette; in gray, buff and cocoa

\$15.50

Novelty Costume Accessories Department

(Second Floor)

DENMARK STUDIES PROSPECTS OF HOLDING AMERICAN TRADE

Prof. Jens Warming, in United States in Interests of Agriculturists, Tells of Co-operative Movement

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 24 (Special)—A leading question in the national economy of Denmark is whether American markets can be counted on to make permanent the export trade in butter, potatoes and seeds that has grown up since the war and is recouping the Danish farmers somewhat for the heavy losses they have felt through the misfortunes of Germany, which just before the war was gaining on England as the leading customer of the Danish agriculturists.

To find the answer to this important problem Prof. Jens Warming, statistician and economist of the University of Copenhagen, has come to America for a four months' study of economic conditions, particularly in agriculture. Professor Warming was a guest of the Massachusetts Agricultural College for two days this week, where he discussed the development of the Danish agricultural system and of co-operative organization, appearing before the economics students under the auspices of the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

All Classes Organized

The co-operative movement, the most famous feature of Danish agriculture, is not confined to the agricultural class. Professor Warming told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The co-operative organization of the farmers are the most highly developed. But all classes of the people are closely organized. The labor unions are much stronger than in America. All groups of business men, landlords, tenants, even students, have their unions.

This intensely organized condition does not result, however, in the multitude of strikes that afflict American industry, with a much weaker unionism, and Professor Warming explains this paradox as a result of a difference in the spirit of the two peoples. "American laborers, like all other Americans, are more affected by the personal struggle for opportunity. The Danes are more inclined to mass together. Their feeling is that progress is to be gained 'together with the comrades.' American individualism is in harmony with the characteristics of the country, but the Danish attitude denotes a higher social condition."

The spirit of the Danes fits them admirably for the co-operation that is the vitality of their national life, according to Professor Warming. "Co-operation was developed in the common fields and in the folk high schools of the country." Co-operation has improved the technical methods of the farmers, has bettered their financial condition, and has improved the moral tone of the Nation.

Farmers' Co-operatives

"The prosperity of Denmark has been built upon its farmers' co-operatives," said Professor Warming. Eighty-five per cent of dairy products are sold through these organizations, and 40 per cent of all hog products, and though only 26 per cent of the eggs are marketed co-operatively, the co-operative sales determine the quality and influence very considerably the prices of the trade. But he would not have all of any industry on a co-operative basis. The 200 privately owned dairies in Denmark he believes furnish a wholesome competition that keeps the 1200 co-operatives efficient.

But if co-operation is the most famous feature of Danish agriculture, the too easy credit that has resulted from the strength of farmers' co-operatives is its weak point. Professor Warming pointed to 47 per cent of all farm property mortgaged as the least sound feature of the agricultural system of his country. This

subway for the transmission of mail between the Grand Central Station, the Pennsylvania Station, and the main post office at Thirty-First Street and Eighth Avenue. The cost would be approximately \$2,000,000. About 700 tons of mail are hauled over this route daily, which necessitates more than 400 truck trips.

CAROLINIANS FIGHT PRISON FLOGGING

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press)—Although the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions has reported unfavorably Senator J. B. Baggett's bill to prohibit the flogging of prisoners and to abolish prison dungeons in North Carolina, the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred on Prison Legislation expects to continue its fight for the passage of the measure, either in substitute form at this session of the assembly or in its present draft two years from date, it is stated in official circles.

Officials of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the North Carolina Social Service Conference declared before the committee that many "sordid details of brutality" to prisoners had been disclosed in an investigation.

Walter Clark, chief justice of the state Supreme Court, is of the opinion that the flogging of prisoners, even under regulations laid down by the county commissioners, is unconstitutional.

The opponents of the Baggett bill argue that prisoners cannot be controlled without flogging, but it is pointed out that abolition of flogging in Alabama prisons was followed by marked improvement in conduct and morale.

IRAK TO SHARE ANCIENT TREASURE

LONDON, Feb. 24—A Baghdad dispatch to The Times says an agreement has been reached with the Irak authorities providing that half the ancient treasures found by the American-British expedition at Ur, or the lower Euphrates, shall remain the property of the Irak kingdom and be used to found a Baghdad museum.

The other half will be divided between both branches of the expedition.

MAIL SUBWAY PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The Merchants' Association has issued a statement advocating the construction of a

FIJIAN COMMERCE GROWS IMPORTANT

Crown Colony Links Up With Canada in Pacific Island Trade

SYDNEY, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The problems of the little cluster of islands in the Pacific, known as the Fiji group, are causing some concern in Australia, and also in the United Kingdom. Although domestic affairs in the Commonwealth are occupying the attention of the Australian community, there is a small but enterprising set who realize that Australian local affairs are, to a larger extent than is generally recognized, governed by external matters. The legislation of Australia from European races, the proximity of vast hordes of non-European races, may serve to remind the thoughtful that Australia is not independent, and that external affairs touch her vitally.

In some quarters it is regretted that the agitation for the annexation of Fiji was not carried further. Apart altogether from trade relations Australia is inclined to hold the view that the more power it wields in the Pacific the better for the future of the Continent, and the more islands that come under its suzerainty the less chance there will be for misunderstanding.

Australia Taxes Fiji Products

Australia's action in placing a heavy import duty on Fiji bananas is regarded as a distinctly unfriendly act.

The main object of this duty was to give the Queensland growers in North Australia a good home market. Fiji by way of retaliation is making special efforts to purchase goods from New Zealand rather than Australia. They regard the smaller Dominion as their friend, and declare it has always shown them sympathy; moreover they allow Fiji the same preference for their products as is allowed to other parts of the British Empire.

Australia's action in penalizing the Fiji banana trade is reacting in different ways, and not to the advantage of Australia. This repercussion was not anticipated in the Commonwealth, whose primary object was to help the Queensland growers, and it serves as a good illustration that Australia cannot regard itself as independent of extraneous conditions. Fiji has been put on its mettle, and its action cannot be disregarded by Australia.

The British Empire is far-flung and it is a far cry from Fiji to Canada, but the Crown Colony did not hesitate to approach the great British Dominion in North America. Canada was sympathetic, more, it was practical. It was desirous of obtaining some of the trade lost by Australian legislation. Canada enterprise and alert, through the Government marine department, declared that it was prepared to run steamers to Australia from Vancouver, with Fiji as the terminal port. Canada was anxious to cement Pacific Island trade, and it was setting out to do it thoroughly.

Fiji Has Growing Trade

It is now being seriously questioned whether Australia can afford to disregard Fiji as it has done.

It is not generally known that the Fiji group comprise some 200 islands and atolls covering an area of 7500 square miles or thereabouts. Of the population of 157,600, there are over 4500 Europeans, 8900 Fijians, 1000 Chinese and some 63,000 Indians. The export of bananas in 1919 and 1920 roughly amounted to 600,000 bunches in both years, at about £70,000, a trade worthy of notice.

But there are other industries in this little British colony which must not be overlooked. Sugar, for example, is a flourishing industry, as the following export figures will show: In 1918, 63,000 tons were produced, valued at £881,000; in 1919, 64,000 tons, valued at £1,140,000; 1920, 73,000 tons valued at £2,921,000. The 1920 figures show, in sterling, a considerably enhanced sum, owing to the high value of sugar, as compared with the previous year. Copra production plays an

important part in the produce of the Fiji Islands. This industry is largely developed by Fijian labor, whereas the Indian cultivates the sugar plantations. Fiji produced in 1918, 19,313 tons of copra, valued at £453,332; in 1919, 27,311 tons, valued at £674,314; in 1920, 14,664 tons, valued at £508,820. A hurricane was responsible for the shrinkage in the 1920 figure.

There is no doubt that Fiji is an enterprising little Crown colony, and is exerting efforts to increase its trade. Almost anything grown in a tropical country can be grown in Fiji, and there is room for expansion in the trade of minor products.

ALLIANCE INSISTS POLICE BACK LAW

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Strict enforcement of the New York State Sunday observance law is demanded by the Rev. Dr. H. L. Bowby, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, in a letter to Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, made public today.

Dr. Bowby asks the police department head to issue an order directing all members of the force to keep a sharper lookout for violations of the law. He reminded Commissioner Enright that vaudeville and burlesque shows are playing openly on Sundays and that actors are being deprived of their day of rest.

Through complaints made by the association against the owners of the stores and others, 400 convictions for violation of the Sunday law have been recorded here since June 1 last, according to Dr. Bowby.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER HAS PASSED AWAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press)—Charlemagne Tower, former United States Ambassador to Germany, passed away here today. His diplomatic career began in 1897 when he was named by President McKinley as envoy to Austria-Hungary. Two years later he was made Ambassador to Russia.

He was appointed Ambassador to Berlin by President Roosevelt in 1902. He retired in 1908. He had received honorary degrees from several universities and was connected with numerous scholastic organizations, as well as with several business corporations.

MR. SEELEY HEARD BY KNOXVILLE RADIO

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 24 (Special)—A Christian Science lecture by Paul Stark Seeley, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., delivered under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Knoxville, was well attended. The audience was anxious to come to the meeting, and it was set out to do it thoroughly.

Fiji Has Growing Trade

It is now being seriously questioned whether Australia can afford to disregard Fiji as it has done.

It is not generally known that the Fiji group comprise some 200 islands and atolls covering an area of 7500 square miles or thereabouts. Of the population of 157,600, there are over 4500 Europeans, 8900 Fijians, 1000 Chinese and some 63,000 Indians. The export of bananas in 1919 and 1920 roughly amounted to 600,000 bunches in both years, at about £70,000, a trade worthy of notice.

But there are other industries in this little British colony which must not be overlooked. Sugar, for example, is a flourishing industry, as the following export figures will show: In 1918, 63,000 tons were produced, valued at £881,000; in 1919, 64,000 tons, valued at £1,140,000; 1920, 73,000 tons valued at £2,921,000. The 1920 figures show, in sterling, a considerably enhanced sum, owing to the high value of sugar, as compared with the previous year. Copra production plays an

ARMY GAS CHIEF RAISES PLEA THAT TESTS BENEFIT FARMS

General Fries Asks Increased Appropriations on Ground of Agricultural Value of War Comounds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, who appeared recently before the Senate subcommittee on appropriations to urge that the sum set aside for the Edgewood Arsenal where tests of war gases are carried on, should be increased, in making his plea for larger appropriations on the ground of alleged benefits to the American farmer through the development of new insecticides rather than on the avowed purpose of the arsenal to turn out more destructive gases.

The Government last year allowed \$570,000 for this department, which this year the House of Representatives set at \$650,000, the Senate subsequently raising the sum to \$700,000 with \$21,600 allowed for Washington "office salaries." The bill is now in conference. Through the Chemical Warfare Service aims to have the United States "lead the world in gas warfare preparedness," it is to the asserted agricultural benefits that General Fries has addressed himself recently disregarding his official statement of last fall that gas is "the most humane weapon of modern warfare," which he at that time couched with statistics and statements of medical men in defense of army gas.

Would Try Gas on Potato Bugs

"We have with the Agricultural Department many problems in common," General Fries declared before the appropriation subcommittee. "Since 1919 we have been furnishing information to that department. We have tried out some gases on the boll weevil. We have a war gas that is as effective as hydrocyanic gas. That same material bugs."

"Do you think you could do anything with the boll weevil if we give you the appropriation?" asked William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia. "There are so many of these compounds, and the loss is so tremendous to the country that the Government could well afford to spend a few millions, if necessary, to try them out to the best works," said General Fries. "They are trying now, for instance, to do something which the Chemical Warfare Service made possible, to spray liquids from airplanes.

RADIO TO ADVERTISE ERIE

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press)—A campaign to advertise the city through use of radio is being worked out by Frank B. Green, president of the Chamber of Commerce. It is planned to present the possibilities of the city through a series of radio talks.

WALK-OVER SHOES

Service, Style and Comfort

349 MAIN ST. WORCESTER

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street, Worcester

Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

Army and Navy Supplies

QUALITY GUARANTEED

L. & F. Worcester Hardware Co., 260 Main St., Worcester, Mass. G. & B. Anchors, 50c. Gaskets, 17 c. bottle. Tobacco, 10c. Liebig's Bouillon Cubes, 1 doz. F. H. ROBINSON 279 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

The Monitor's Appeal to Educators

EDUCATORS everywhere are interested in The Christian Science Monitor. This is because the Monitor is making an appeal to anyone who is a student of the world's activities, viewed in their broadest light. Expressions of appreciation are being constantly received from school and college officials explaining how valuable the Monitor is to them in their work and how important it is to the teaching profession as a whole.

For example, the principal of a New-York City school has this to say:

"For several years the sentences used by me for the technical grammar of the eighth grade have been taken from the pages of *The Christian Science Monitor*. These were used because of their constructive ideas and choice English."

The head of the history department in a Connecticut High School writes as follows:

"The Monitor is the best edited paper in the country. I cannot do without it for my own use and for my school work."

The Monitor, without a doubt, occupies a unique place in daily journalism, because it records the truth about the happenings of the world without bias or partisanship, and without fear or prejudice. Its features are of unusual interest and its editorials wide in their scope.

Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 24

JOHN W. DAVIS, who spoke at the Southern Society dinner in Washington on Tuesday, can seldom dodge a reference to his Democratic presidential boom, when he is introduced. To the southerners, Mr. Davis referred to it as "a hideous suggestion." The West Virginian emitted a pretty pithy campaign slogan in the course of a panegyric on Thomas Jefferson. He set forth the Davis political creed thusly: "Majority government and minority rights, not incompatible, but co-existent."

William Jennings Bryan says he is trying to make up his mind to write his political memoirs and is thinking of calling them "A Child of Fortune." Although his towering aspiration, the presidency of the United States, never was within his grasp, Mr. Bryan considers that public life has been full of successes and triumphs for him. The record of which he is the proudest is that he has left Nebraska for Florida, after 25 years in politics at Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska had placed upon its statute books every law he had ever advocated.

Charles Gates Dawes, first director of the budget, shortly will join Herbert Hoover and "Jim" Davis as one of the authors who adorned the Harding Administration. Dawes' first venture in literature is about to leave the press—"The First Year of the Budget of the United States." It will be a hammer-and-tongs volume, will call spades "spades," and will bristle with personal allusions. How he delighted in bringing high and low to book with gay abandon and presidential backing, whenever they attempted to "buck" the budget, is told in the terse fashion which marks his conversational and literary style.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, freed from the exactions of the minority leadership in the Senate, will give himself to Europe soon after

Albert Steiger Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Final Clearance Sale of Fur Coats

All Prices Have Been Marked Down at Least 33 1/3% and in Many Instances

HALF FORMER PRICE

Presenting the Greatest Values in Fine Fur Coats We Have Ever Offered

We have maintained an unusually complete stock this season and there are about seven-five thousand coats left for this sale. Included are Alaska Seal, Hudson Seal (Dyed Mink), Miss. Squirrel, Persian Lamb, Caracal, Muskrat and Raccoon. All to be sold at less than wholesale cost.

FORBES & WALLACE

49th Anniversary Sale

THE ONE GREAT SALE OF THE YEAR

WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY

Four Days Only

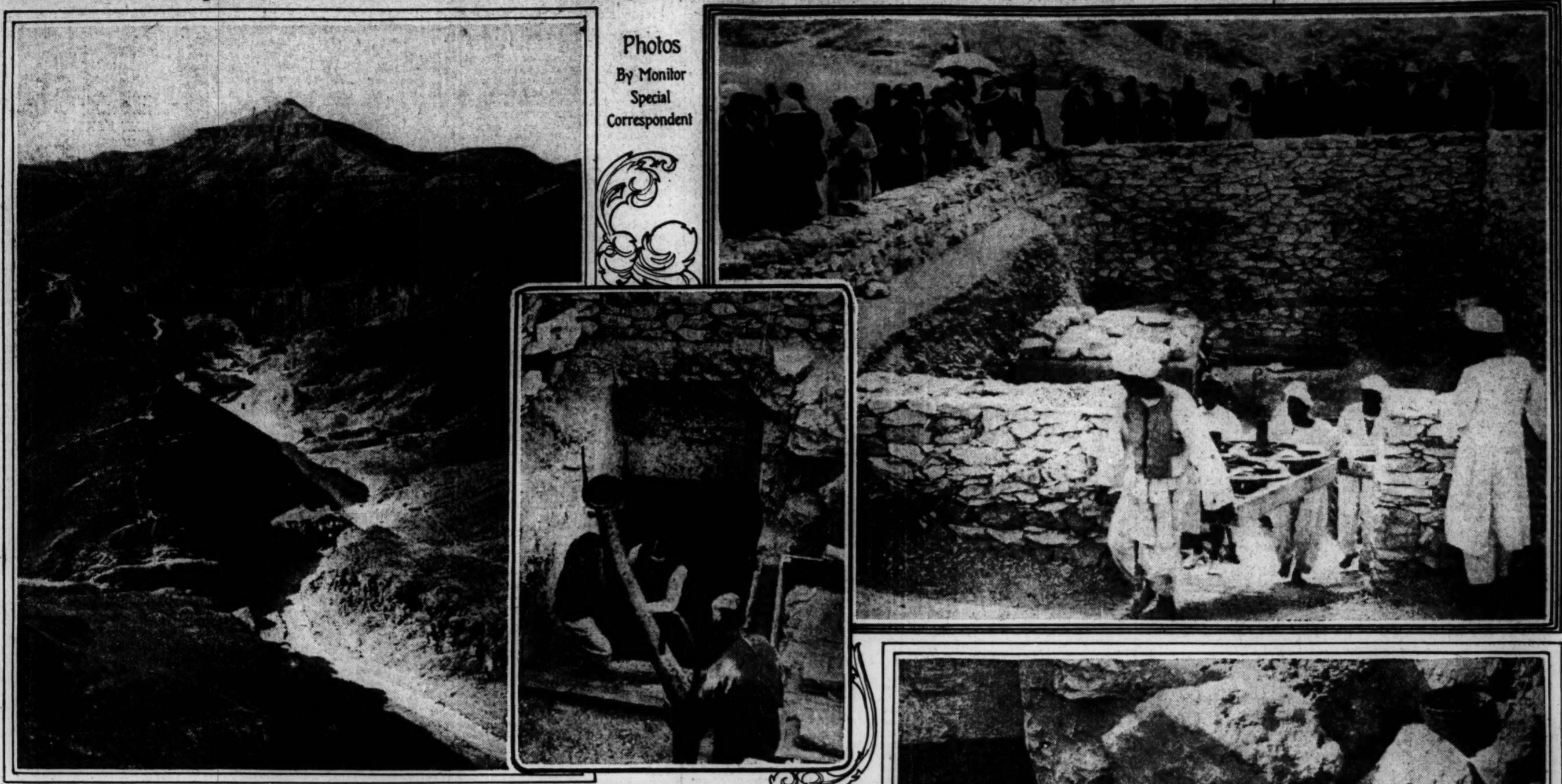
FEBRUARY 28
MARCH 1
MARCH 2
MARCH 3

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield

Our Quick Cash Sales Insure Genuine Economy



Sunshine, After 3000 Years' Darkness, Burnishes the Golden Pride of Tut-anh-amen



Tel el Amarna and Luxor Discoveries Invite Comparison

INCE archaeology has become a science, no year has been more fruitful in discovery than that which has just elapsed. In particular, results of great interest have been obtained in the regions of the East where Bible history was made.

Naturally, public imagination has been stirred by the discovery of Tut-anh-amen's tomb at Luxor in the Valley of the Kings. Never before in the long record of excavation work in Egypt have so many precious objects of art and relics belonging to the remote past been found on one spot. For this reason alone the discovery is probably the most fascinating that has ever been made. At the same time one cannot help noting a regrettable tendency to exaggerate both its artistic and its historical importance.

Many authorities disagree with the statement so frequently made that in Tut-anh-amen's time the art of Egypt reached its zenith. Egypt had then attained to the full splendor of its imperial power, and its civilization was opulent and even gross. Quantity rather than quality was the rule in those days, and, in the opinion of many Egyptologists, the art of the period was vulgar, stiff and conventional, comparing ill with the primitive perfection which existed from the First to the Sixth Dynasty.

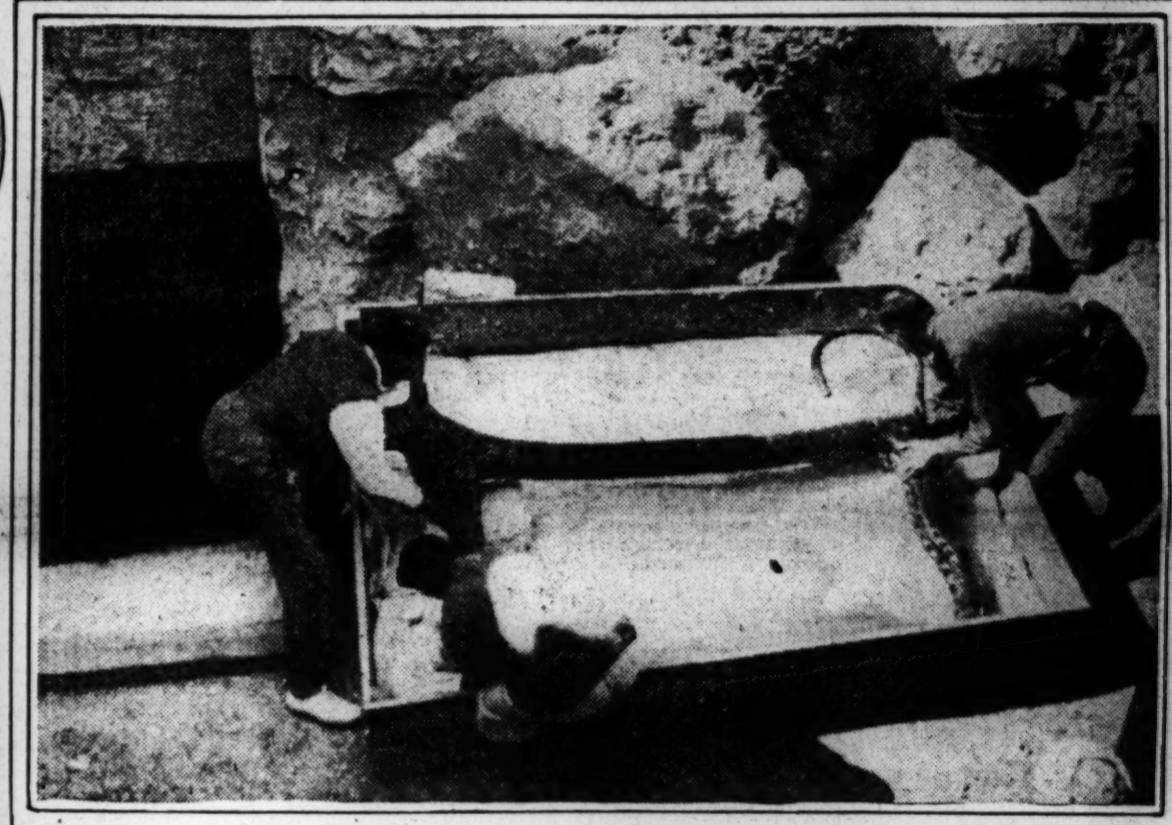
Tut-anh-amen's reign lasted only nine years. His only important achievement was the re-establishment of the Amen belief as the state religion, which involved a return to the worship of a multiplicity of gods. It has been claimed that he was the Pharaoh of the Exodus, but such evidence as has been adduced is slight and highly controversial. Most authorities place the date of the Exodus as either earlier or later than his time.

Tel el Amarna Treasures

The spectacular discovery of Tut-anh-amen's tomb has tended somewhat to obscure the very useful work accomplished in recent years under the auspices of the Egyptian Exploration Fund at Tel el Amarna. The task of investigating this site was originally undertaken by the German Orient Society, but at the conclusion of the war it was transferred to Anglo-American hands. What is being done at Tel el Amarna is not without its bearing upon the Tut-anh-amen discoveries, for Tel el Amarna was the Utopian city established by his father-in-law and immediate predecessor, Amen-hetep IV, or Akhenaten, as he came later to be known, when he abandoned the royal capital of Thebes. It was in this city that he established the religion of Aton, which was a development of the religion of the Priests of the Sun at the city of Heliopolis, near the modern Cairo, or the ancient On, where Moses learned "all the wisdom of the Egyptians." The symbol of this new faith was the disk of the sun, from which there extended numerous rays, each ray ending in a hand. By many authorities it is regarded as the first conception of a single god in the history of mankind, thus marking a decisive advance in the development of human religious thought, and logically paving the way for Jewish monotheism.

First Idealists and Pacific

Its founder, Akhenaten, was a poet, dreamer, mystic and reformer. He is looked upon as the world's first idealist and pacifist, for during his reign he resolutely refused to make war. One of the principal purposes of the



Upper Left—The Head of the Valley of the Kings, Taken About One-Quarter of a Mile Below the Tomb of Tut-anh-amen, and One-Half Mile Below the Tomb of Seti II, Which Is Used as a Storeroom and Workshop for the Tut-anh-amen Material. Seti II's Tomb Is in the Cliff at the Head of the Valley at the Left of the Picture; Tut-anh-amen's Tomb Is a Little Nearer the Foreground Just at the Left of the Road. Rising Nearly 1000 Feet Above the Head of the Valley Is the Corn Which Commands a Very Extensive View of the Nile and the Eastern Desert.

Center—Reading Left to Right, Walter Hauser, Howard Carter and B. Callender Bringing Up From the Tomb a Wooden Cow Covered With Beaten Gold. There Are Two Such Creatures, Each Forming the Side of a High Couch, Being Bracketed Together by the Bed or Couch Itself Which Is About a Yard Wide. At the Right Is the Box Ready to Receive the Cow.

Upper Right—Two Chariot Wheels Starting on Their Way From Tut-anh-amen's Tomb to the Tomb of Seti II. Tourists and Newspaper Correspondents Are Seen Gathered Along the Wall Overlooking the Entrance to the Tomb.

Lower Left—Alabaster Vase on Its Stand, Also of Alabaster, Being Removed From the Tomb of Tut-anh-amen, Mr. Carter Following.

Lower Right—The Cow Being Gently Laid in the Box Preparatory to Her Departure for the Tomb of Seti II.

excavation in progress at Tel el Amarna is to try to trace the connection between the Aton religion and the monotheistic Jewish worship on which Christianity is based. Yet even if we go back to the early, primitive beginnings of Egyptian history, we find a monotheistic motive in the religion of the country, and this motive persisted throughout the ages until Akhenaten attempted to give it established form at Tel el Amarna. It was, as far as one can gather, essentially a doctrine for the elect. The masses remained almost wholly faithful to their multitudinous gods. When Tut-anh-amen, therefore, re-established the old religion, he was not called upon to renew a widely-held faith, but merely to disperse the last remnants of a cult which had almost faded away with the passing of its originator, Akhenaten.

Tel el Amarna has been described as an Egyptian Pompeii. Hitherto investigators have been compelled to work in Egypt among the tombs. To them it is a welcome relief to seek for knowledge in dwellings. To present even the briefest summary of the many remarkable finds at Tel el Amarna would require far more space than is available. It is sufficient to say that we got a very complete picture of life as it was led as far back as 1300 B. C., down even to minutes domestic details.

A Workingman's Village

We are introduced, for example, to a village which was probably occupied by embalmers and tomb workers in general, who, being of ill repute, were removed as far as might be from the neighborhood of the city. Whereas the city was not laid out with the least idea of regularity, the village itself was certainly one of the earliest examples of deliberate town-planning known to history. In a number of houses various rooms have been ex-

ecuted. Furniture, consisting of stools and tables made from stone, was discovered, together with lamps of no very distinctive shapes, but simply saucers which were filled with oil or fat with a wick stuck into it. Of all the private houses excavated in the main city site the most important was that of Nekht, Akhenaten's vizier. Again we regret that space does not permit of a description of this palatial building. A brief allusion to the entrance may perhaps give a slight idea of the wonderful picture which revealed itself to the excavators. Through a lobby dignified by two columns, with white-washed walls and in a door-frame painted yellow, and through a white-washed anteroom whose door-jams, white below, were painted above with horizontal bands of red, blue, yellow, and green, one passed into the north loggia. This was a hall of noble proportions, the ceiling of which was of a brilliant blue, and of which was of a brilliant blue, and was supported by eight wooden columns resting on massive stone bases. The walls, white below, bore near the ceiling a frieze of blue lotus petals on green ground with a red band above. The floor, made, as were all the floors in this house, of large unbaked tiles, had originally been white-washed, but at a later period had received a further coating of mud plaster and had been painted in bright colors, of which only traces of yellow and red remained. Along the north wall was a row of large windows set fairly high up, looking out over the garden.

Of all the work accomplished at Tel el Amarna not the least interesting was the discovery of fragments of imported pottery in Mycenaean style. From this it was assumed that there must have been a Greek or other foreign settlement there, probably of art workers and decorators who had ex-

sisted a considerable influence over Akhenaten's artists, and it was hoped that further excavation might yield information not only concerning the civilization of Egypt, but also that of Greece, namely, the connection with Minoan Crete and the Mycenaean mainland of Greece. Various authorities, notably Sir Arthur Evans, found difficulty in admitting that the pottery could be dated as early as 1350 B. C., in the time of Akhenaten's reign, and it was suggested that it was probably imported later by a people who reoccupied the site of the city, but up to the present no conclusive evidence has been obtained on this important point. So far, in fact, everything goes to show that the pottery was contemporary with the time of Akhenaten.

ASTRONOMER MAKES VALUABLE DISCOVERY

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Announcement that his recent observations have proved that stars, millions of miles distant, have the same basic structure as the earth, is made by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director of the Dominion Observatory here, who startled astronomers a year ago by his discovery of a star 10,000 light years distant from the earth. According to Dr. Plaskett, his latest discovery proves that the atom is the unit of construction for the whole universe.

This, he explains, has long been suspected by astronomers and by actual measurement of atoms on distant bodies he has proved this theory to

be correct. His measurements, he explains, were made by analyzing the light coming from distant bodies, but they are too complicated to be understood by anyone but an astronomer. Dr. Plaskett is now preparing a treatise on his new discovery to be circulated among natural scientists all over the world. He was able to carry out his investigations by the use of the telescope in the Dominion Observatory here, the second largest instrument in existence.

DIAMOND DEPOSITS DEVELOPED

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa and Messrs.

Barnato Brothers have acquired a substantial interest in the Campanha de Diamantes d'Angola, which owns a concession covering practically the whole of Angola. Besides an interest in the capital of the company, Messrs. Barnato and the Anglo-American Corporation have also a share in the marketing of the whole production of Angola diamonds on mutually advantageous terms. The effect of this arrangement will be to remove the competition which has existed from the independent sale of diamonds from this Portuguese colony, as the whole of the production will have to pass through the hands of the syndicate which controls the South African output.

NEW COTTON GROWING PLAN

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The colony of Nueva Valencia in South America for cotton growing.

according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

competition which has existed from the

independent sale of diamonds from this

Portuguese colony, as the whole of the

production will have to pass through

the hands of the syndicate which con-

trols the South African output.

1923 will doubtless go down in textile history as the Age of the Renaissance of the art of design. American women are eagerly wearing the fascinating prints the American designers are turning out. The best designs of every age and of every Nation are being sought out and adapted.

At least one alert American silk house is sending off a designer to Luxor to get inspiration from the revelations at the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen.

"White's Silks—Famous for More Than Half a Century"

38 and 40-In. New Printed Silks \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 to \$7.00

Plain and changeable shades for \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

Colorful effects and artistic weaves.

40-In. Figured Crepe de Chines \$2.50 and \$3.00

A new Spring fabric. The color

assortment includes the new cocoon, Lanvin green, crushed rose and black and white.

Street Floor

R. H. White Co.

SILK Designs

Are Front Page News

BETWEEN
San Francisco AND Sacramento
-6:30 P.M.-
"FORT SUTTER"
"CAPITAL CITY"
EXCELLENT MEALS-SUITS WITH BATH-SCENIC BEAUTY
THE DELIGHT OF TOURISTS
CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

"Say it with flowers"
AWARENDORFF
Florist
3 STORES
1193 Broadway 325 Fifth Ave.
and at Hotel Astor
NEW YORK CITY

The preferred millinery of women who appreciate really fine things.
"Style and Quality Assured"
Fiskhats
Sold at the better shops and stores
D. B. FISK & CO.
Creators of Correct Millinery
CHICAGO NEW YORK PARIS

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS.

Josef Holbrooke's New Opera, "The Wizard," Heard in London

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

London, Feb. 9
AFTER his three long and serious operas, "Dylan," "The Christian of Don," and "Brownen," Josef Holbrooke has now written a light opera-ballet in which the victory of good over evil is achieved in true fairy-tale style. He calls the work "The Wizard," but the character of that name is not more important than some of the others, and the two pairs of lovers, one pair being dancers and the other pair singers, take an equal share in the drama. Naturally, the plot is a slight one, but it is one that lends itself admirably to the production of good music and good miming. The Wizard has turned out or killed the owner of a castle and made all his family and servants slaves to himself. Those who have submitted readily have been allowed to keep their voices, those who have resisted have been deprived of them. A line surrounds the castle and any who pass it without losing their power of speech and those who pass it from within perish. Patricia and her lover Oscar cross the line and cannot speak. Maria, her sister, has been more fortunate and is able to warn her own lover, Prince Anton, not to cross the line. Indeed, Anton goes to his father's court to seek aid, and brings with him Kasper the Magus, who by the power of goodness destroys the wicked Wizard; not, however, before Oscar and Patricia have crossed the line and given up their lives in an attempt to gain their freedom.

There is ample scope for effective staging of a difficult kind. Even with this, however, the music is the principal feature, and there are songs—by the Wizard, a pompous boasting number by the Jester at the King's Court, which is one of the finest bits of extravagant expression imaginable, by Maria to her still unknown lover, and by Anton describing his experiences—which linger in the memory, though it must be said that dramatically the weakest spot of the whole opera is Maria's most tuneful song. Some of the dances, too, most of which are in waltz rhythm, are of a type that will please the most uninitiated music-lover, and which one can expect to hear as separate works played by popular orchestras and bands. Finely contrasted are such numbers as Patricia's Butterly Dance and the fierce, irregular rhythms of the "Dance of Satan," which precedes the fall of the castle. One advantage from this point of view is that the work is scored for a small orchestra, with the piano as the main support for rhythmic purposes.

Both in technical matters, and in general style the opera is less Wagnerian than almost anything Holbrooke has previously written. Leading motives are not employed to any serious extent, but the methods of Mozart, Mendelssohn, and the earlier Saint-Saëns in the use of characteristic phrases are followed, so that the entry of Maria, of Patricia, of Anton, and of the Wizard is sensed before it actually takes place.

There is some brilliant choral writing, too, so that, while the work is, in a way, a small one, it demands considerable resources of all that appertains to the stage. Properly produced, it is almost sure to be popular. Yet it is not without its intellectual aspects for those who care to observe them. The words are seldom humorous and nearly always romantic, sometimes becoming humorously cynical, but never for long. It is, in fact, a light opera, and not at all a comic opera. The name of the librettist is given on the score, so that with its character what it is, one imagines both words and music to be by the same person.

Sixteenth Program of Boston Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, gave its sixteenth concert yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. Alfred Cortot was the soloist. The program:

Rossini, Overture to "Semiramide"

Mozart, Symphony in G minor

Havel, Spanish Rhapsody

Saint-Saëns, Concerto for piano

in C minor, No. 4, op. 44

It is fast becoming the fashion to revive operatic overtures by Rossini, Halévy and the earlier Verdi at symphony concerts. Was not this the fashion started by Mr. Toscanini? They afford a measure of relief from the overtures of Weber, which for many years have held a disproportionate place on symphony programs. Then, too, the younger generation of listeners is less familiar with these old-time pieces and to them they come with a certain degree of freshness. But there is more to be found in them than their interest as mere musical curiosities. After their years of retirement they still retain some of their original bloom and it would be a narrow-minded and prejudiced modernist indeed who could not find in them something of interest and profit. So Rossini's "Semiramide" was welcome yesterday. Although its orchestration and harmonic schemes are simple as compared with those of a composer of these latter days, there is the touch of genius and superlative craftsmanship on every page. Few composers of today, despite the almost unlimited means at their command, are able to express themselves with such clarity and sincerity. The music of this overture may certainly be of no great depth of emotional expressiveness, yet it says so aptly just what the composer of it intended to say that it cannot but remain as an example of true and opposite musical expression. Mr. Monteux played it with no air of condescension, no attempt at showy trickery, but simply with due attention to its musical values.

So, too, did he play Mozart's G minor Symphony, a work often used by conductors for the purpose of giving so-called "readings" a medium for the display of their own peculiar fancies in the matter of interpretation. In this respect this symphony, together with Beethoven's "Eroica," has suffered most at their hands. It was

refreshing to hear it as played yesterday, shorn of all this trumpery; to hear Mozart, "the most perfect of musicians," speaking through its measures, and none other.

Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody is agreeable, clever music. It is filled from beginning to end with all the oddities of orchestration which are the stock in trade of the present day composer. Of real musical invention there is little. Perhaps it was so intended. It evokes the atmosphere of Spain in many of its measures, though more often than not one receives the impression of a Frenchman masquerading in Spanish costume. Not so with Ravel's illustrious countryman, Chabrier, who succeeded in becoming more Spanish than the Spaniards themselves whenever he undertook the task of portraying that land in tones. The performance of the Rhapsody was brilliant and rhythmically vigorous.

In conclusion Mr. Cortot and the orchestra played Saint-Saëns' fourth concerto. It would be mere senseless faultfinding to seek for flaws in its performance. In some pages there is a deeper sentiment than is commonly to be found in Saint-Saëns' music, and yet again there are others which are little more than musical fustian.

S. M.

Two Paris Orchestras Observe Lalo Centenary

PARIS, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The Concerts-Colonne and the Concerts-Pasdeloup commemorated the centenary of Edouard Lalo by devoting almost the whole of their programs to his works.

The Concerts-Colonne placed in their program the overture of "Le Roi d'Ys," the "Symphonie Espagnole," and the "Rhapsodie Norvégiennes." The "Symphonie Espagnole" was dedicated to Sarasate, who played it at the Concerts Populaires in 1875. The "Rhapsodie Norvégiennes," published in Berlin in 1880, is the child of the "Fantaisie Norvégiennes"—a suite which was popularized in Germany by Sarasate.

Gabriel Perné in his program ingeniously established a rapprochement between Lalo and the Spanish composers, Albeniz, Granados, and de Falla. Lalo received from Spain the gift of rhythm. But there is no doubt in his turn, Lalo influenced the Spanish masters.

At the Concerts-Pasdeloup could be heard the Symphony in G minor, which was dedicated to Lamoureux and played in 1887. In it can be found some elements of his previous works, particularly of "Plesque," his forgotten opera. The other works given were the Concerto for violin and orchestra and the "Rhapsodie Norvégiennes."

Among the other composers on the Pasdeloup program was Maurice Ravel, in whom can also be traced the influence of Lalo. M. Rhené-Baton gave a brilliant execution of Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé."

Casella as Conductor and Soloist in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—Unique, so far as the history of the Cleveland Orchestra is concerned, was the latest symphony concert, in which Alfredo Casella, the young Italian modernist, appeared both as conductor and as soloist, presenting a program made up entirely of his own works.

While perhaps the advisability of devoting a whole evening to the compositions of one composer may be debatable, the concert proved to be a most enjoyable novelty to the auditors and a success for the composer-conductor. Mr. Casella brought to Cleveland music that was fresh and sparkling. A master of orchestration, the composer presented the most unusual combinations of tone.

Three groups of a suite in C major formed the opening number, of which the sarabande was most delightful. The music was full of color and was classic in trend. Based on a ballet by Vaudoyer, three compositions grouped under the name of "The Concert by the Water" presented a child's dance, a "Dance of the Old Ladies" and a fete day march. The first is in happy, carefree vein, its lyricism being in sharp contrast to the second, which is filled with odd orchestral effects. The march is clumsy.

Mr. Casella appeared as soloist in the Spanish rhapsody for piano and orchestra, written by Albeniz and orchestrated by him. The rhapsody "Italia" closed the program.

Dohnányi Again in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—After an absence of many years, Ernest von Dohnányi has revisited London, and besides appearing at a symphony concert, is giving two piano-recitals. The first took place at Wigmore Hall on Feb. 7, before a considerable gathering of his former admirers and the newer concert-goers, who are now learning also that Dohnányi is a strikingly fine artist. Beethoven's 32 Variations in G minor, Schubert's Sonata in B flat major, Brahms' Two Rhapsodies, Op. 79, a couple of pieces by Dohnányi himself, and Schumann's "Kreisleriana" were played with all the well-remembered fire and a deepened insight and affection. His performance of the rhapsodies was the most impressive that has been heard here for many a long day—music white hot with romance.

M. S. S.



Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Gallery of British Art.
"Drifting Away." Engraving by J. Swain, After a Drawing by Lord Leighton; From the Cornhill Magazine. Used as illustration in George Eliot's "Romola."

British Book Illustrations of the Sixties

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 20
THE directors of the Tate Gallery are to be congratulated on getting together an exhibition that must prove of great interest to many people. I often think that the present generation of children will have missed something in their books which was of engrossing enchantment in the illustrated books of the immediate past. Process methods of reproduction, improved machinery, and ingenious invention for printing seem to have eliminated a large part of that curious intimacy that made the books of the late Victorian times so jolly to look at and to possess.

Look at the masterpieces of Tenniel in Lewis Carroll's books. Pick up Kingsley's "Water Babies" with Sam-bourne's delightful woodcuts. Look at Chatterbox and many of those de-

liciously sentimental stories like "The Little Lamplighter" and their illustrations, and you will realize the crudity on the one hand and the useless, expensive luxuriance on the other of children's books of today. And adults fare no better. Go through the back numbers of Once-a-Week with that marvelous series of woodcuts by Frederick Sandys. The Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hours, early numbers of Punch, The Graphic, The Illustrated London News. Compare the work of some of the best artists of those days with the intimate touch that all personal contact gives, and then look through any of the current periodicals with their hard-faced, perfectly reproduced photographs. I may be a stuffy old conservative, but give me the Vicar of Our Own Day, started by

Charles Ricketts and others; and that of the '60s is that, not only does the artist today design his block but he also cuts it, whereas in the '60s he only drew his design on the wood, handing it over to professional wood-engravers to cut. These engravers became very expert; men like the Dalziel Brothers, Joseph Swain and J. W. Whymper were all true artists and craftsmen. In time photography enabled the artist to make a drawing which could be photographed on to the block and thus, in many instances, the original drawing and the print from the block has been preserved, showing that very frequently the engraver improved upon the artist's drawing. The illustration to George Eliot's "Romola" in the Cornhill Magazine engraved by J. Swain after the drawing by Lord Leighton is an example of this.

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeneghi, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pisarro, and Jean Pissarro contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne that have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mannered work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objets d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges D'Espagnat, Claude Monet,

MARKET RETARDED SLIGHTLY BY NEW DISCOUNT RATE

Bullish Activities Resumed After Slight Pause—Firmer Money Probable

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (Special)—What was characterized after the close of business on Wednesday, over the holiday, and even yesterday morning before the opening on the stock exchange, as the most important announcement in financial circles for some time, exerted very little influence upon trading in stocks yesterday.

Reference is made, of course, to the advance in the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and of Boston from 4 to 4½ per cent. In view of the fact that brokers' loans had been estimated as high as \$2,000,000, the first thought on the part of speculative interests naturally was that the governors of these two members of the Federal Reserve system were determined to check speculation in stocks, which has been at the rate of more than 1,000,000 shares a day on the New York Stock Exchange for some time and on a correspondingly large scale at other centers.

New Rate Slows Up Trading. The first effect was not nearly so pronounced as had been predicted. As a matter of fact, prices were only slightly lower at the opening and during the early trading, and somewhat irregular all day. Further than this it was impossible to see that the change in the bank rates had done more than to have moderately quieting influence upon stock speculation.

This was not strange in view of the fact that prominent New York bankers were quoted as suggesting that the increases in the bank rates should be regarded as bullish factors. They pointed out that this action on the part of the New York and Boston institutions should be taken as an indication of steadily increasing business and prosperity throughout the United States.

Probably the truth is that the rates were advanced in the hope of checking undue speculation in securities and undue inflation in commodity prices, and with a view to keeping the business of the country on as nearly a normal line as possible. Prominent banking authorities expressed the opinion that if this interpretation is placed upon the advance in the bank rates and is needed, there is no reason why we should not continue to have a moderately active stock market and a satisfactory volume of general business.

Aim to Check Over-Speculation. On the other hand, it is pointed out, that if this first warning signal is not given proper attention and the speculation in stocks is continued on an even larger scale, commodity prices marked up still further and attempts made to increase the volume of trade in a further pronounced way, it would be necessary for the banking institutions of the country to take more decisive and drastic action. Probably the first step would be to call collateral loans on a good-sized scale, and if that did not prove to be sufficient, to advance the federal reserve rates to a still higher level.

It is true, of course, that for some days ultra-conservative interests have been urging the taking of profits and the exercise of more than usual caution in the making of new speculative commitments, until the market should have a sharp reaction. Their opinion was strengthened by the higher bank rates.

Firm Money a Likelihood

Money is likely to be an important factor in the stock market in the immediate future, even if speculative activity should lessen somewhat. During the remaining days of this month it will be necessary to make preparation for the March 1 interest and dividend disbursements. With brokers' loans as large as they are, and with speculation in stocks at about the present volume, and with business throughout the country steadily increasing, there is no reason to expect materially lower money rates here in the immediate future. Conservative authorities believe that the net results of the developments in respect to the money market in the last few days will be a slowing down in stock speculation.

Prior to the announcement regarding the New York and Boston bank rates there were numerous developments which were regarded as important market factors, some with respect to individual issues only and others with respect to the market as a whole. Among the latter was the announcement from Washington that President Harding had abandoned any plan he might have had for calling an extra session of Congress, believing, as it was reported, that the country needs a long rest from congressional agitation. Wall Street always breathes easier when Congress is not in session, regardless of the party that may be in power.

Several Bullish Factors. Speculative sentiment was helped by the further increases in the prices of copper, oil and sugar, all of which reached new high levels in the present movement. Constructive influence was also exerted by the restoration of dividends by corporations that had not been making disbursements, at least on their common shares, for some time. In this group may be mentioned General Motors, Gulf States Steel and American Safety Razor. Gulf States Steel common stock reacted rather sharply after the declaration of the dividend, because the official announcement did not specify as to whether it should be regarded as a quarterly disbursement.

The first effect upon the stock of the declaration of the dividend on North American common, payable either in stock or cash, the proposal of the directors to reduce the par value of the common shares from \$50 to \$10, and to double the amount of the preferred and common, was a sharp reaction in the common. Subsequently it enjoyed a substantial rally.

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, February 24, 1923

Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Net- Chg.	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Net- Chg.	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Net- Chg.
1922	4	Adams Express	500	490	-10	1922	5	Chi R. & P. Co.	500	490	-10	1922	5	Kalsey, Wheal	1500	1450	-50
1922	12	Ad Rumely	700	680	-20	1922	5	Chi St. P. & G.	500	490	-10	1922	5	Kennecott Corp.	2500	2450	-50
1922	4	Air Reduction	200	190	-10	1922	5	Chile Copper	44500	200	-42500	1922	5	Kessey Tire	9400	1050	+110
1922	12	Ajax Rubber	4800	4700	-100	1922	5	Chino Copper	2200	210	-10	1922	5	Keystone Tire	2200	210	-10
1922	12	Alaska Jumbo	1600	1500	-100	1922	5	Clined. Prod. Co.	1700	160	-10	1922	5	Kreese Co. S. S.	1000	227	+22
1922	102	Alb. & Pa. Co.	1000	1020	+20	1922	5	Col. Fuel & Iron	1700	160	-10	1922	5	Lake Erie Gas. Co.	100	22	+22
1922	71 1/2	Allied Chem.	9800	7500	-2300	1922	5	Col. Gas & Elec.	8800	1100	+800	1922	5	Lake E. & W. pf.	100	715	-715
1922	102	Allied Chem.	1000	1020	+20	1922	5	Col. Graph. pf.	600	500	-100	1922	5	Lake Huron	5000	500	0
1922	24 1/2	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Col. Graph. pf.	600	500	-100	1922	5	Lima Loco. W.	15100	500	-15100
1922	20 1/2	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Col. Graph. pf.	600	500	-100	1922	5	Loews Inc.	6500	207	-6393
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1600	300	-1300	1922	5	Comp. Tab. & Rec.	10000	800	-9200	1922	5	Loc. Inc.	211	100	-111
1922	20 1/2	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Comp. Tab. & Rec.	10000	800	-9200	1922	5	Long Island	500	474	-26
1922	63 1/2	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Comp. Tab. & Rec.	10000	800	-9200	1922	5	Republic Steel	7000	500	-6500
1922	67	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rhynolds Spring	1100	250	-850
1922	73 1/2	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Punta Sugar	2200	200	-200
1922	27 1/2	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Pure Oil Co. pf.	100	88	-12
1922	5	Allied Chem.	9000	1000	+9000	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	R. R. Co. Ill. Can. co.	40	20	-20
1922	102	Allied Chem.	9000	1000	+9000	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Railway St. Sp.	100	140	+40
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Ray Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Reading Ind. Co.	100	24	-14
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Reading 2d pf.	100	24	-14
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200	40	-160	1922	5	Rep. Copper	1000	200	-800
1922	24	Allied Chem.	1000	980	-20	1922	5	Con. Distrib.	200</td								

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Minimum Space for Classified Advertisements, Three Lines

REAL ESTATE

Seashore Property
CAPE COD—NORTH and
SOUTH SHORESof Massachusetts.
We have on our list \$250,000 estates for sale, homes for \$25,000 to \$50,000, and summer cottages ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Dollars list varies from \$600 to \$8000 for the season.

Spend your vacation in NEW ENGLAND.

CONSULT our SEASIDE DEPARTMENT.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

10 State Street, Boston

FLORIDA

COME TO THE BEAUTIFUL INDIAN RIVER SECTION in Brevard County on the East Coast, 175 south of Melbourne. Winter homes—moderate prices—Orange Grove, small and large, from \$2,000 to \$10,000, paying good income. Unimproved land, well adapted for Orange and Tangerine Groves, and Merritt Island, opposite Cocoa. Golf Course—Ocean Beach Lots at Cocoa Beach, Indian Ocean. Opportunities for high-class Ocean Estate Investments our specialty. Write to

THE O. R. GROSSE REALTY CO.,
COCOA, FLORIDAGIBSON CATLETT
STUDIOSReal Estate Landscapes, Paintings,
exclusively

Known from Coast to Coast.

175-82 W. Madison St.

CHICAGO

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE
Hernando County
Several tracts between Brooksville and Cross-
part on, remainder new railroad; prices per
acre and approximate acreage as follows: \$400
one acre, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$12.50 (two last
\$50, \$25, \$12.50, \$6.25, \$3.125). Two last named
with phosphate indication); entire holding at \$8
per acre. Owner's comment on total acreage
prior to sale. Write to W. H. Gibson. Will be
extraordinary claim, lowest investigation invited.

Address B. J. HORTON, Ocala, Fla.

South Shore and Cape Cod

We are able to give the best of service in
these areas, a summer or year-round home in
this quiet Pilgrim Country; agencies at
Hingham, Scituate, Duxbury, Marion and Har-
wichport. Write for specific information, all
prices; many rentals; lowest investigation invited.

CHAS. G. CLAPE CO.

204 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

1000 ACRES IRRIIGATED

Heart of the Valley—ideal for Kafkas
signs, vines or trees; real opportunity subdivi-
sion or investment; foreclosure price \$75 per
acre, \$3000 per acre.J. H. BROWN & CO., STANIS-
LAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.FOR SALE—Nice home, 5 rooms, sleeping
porch, garage, 8 acres; 1 1/4 miles from the city of
Caldwell, a city of 6000 inhabitants; fine
climate, fine surroundings. Price \$10,000. ELIZABETH A. RUE, Owner, Caldwell, Idaho.

FOR SALE

1000 acres coal land in New York Central,
Address Box M-29, The Christian Science Mon-
itor, Boston.

BEAUTIFUL EVANSTON

A residence lot, 50x150, in Chicago's beautiful
suburb, will be your good investment at
present prices as well as a good home site. W.

A. PRIDMORE, 130 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

For Oklahoma Oil Properties
Real Estate. Write

J. M. HERRIMAN, Cheyenne, Oklahoma

ROCKLAND COURTS, PARKS AND HOMES
List Free

MAGRATH, Spring Valley, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY. Jackson Heights—For
sale, six room apartment, \$1000 cash balance
on the 1st.FOR irrigated river bottom farms in Tehama
County write W. B. SALISBURY, Los Molinos,
California.RESIDENTS OF TUNISIA DEMAND
THEIR NATIONALITY BE DECIDEDContending Countries Request Opinion on Subject From
Council of the League of Nations

TUNIS, Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Just at the moment when the Resident-General, Lucien Saint, is exercising his utmost effort to set into action the new and comprehensive scheme of public works that the French Government has sanctioned for Tunisia, and the visit of Marshal Pétain has in some measure stimulated the colonists of the Regency, the nationalization problem, already started with a certain menace by Italy, is given further acuteness by the action of England, which, declaring that its subjects are being wantonly and improperly forced to French nationality, conscripted to the French army in Tunisia, and punished for evasions in this respect, insists upon the League of Nations taking up the question.

Origin of the Dispute

The origin of the trouble as between the French Administration and the British Government, which the League of Nations is to have the difficult task of expressing its opinion on, is the same as that between the French Administration and the Italians, but it works in a different and more curious way. It is the French decree of Nov. 8, 1921, a decree which tends to become pivotal and historic, which sets forth that any child born in the regency of Tunisia, one of whose parents was also born in Tunisia, should be of French nationality. This decree at once converted to French nationality many thousands of Maltese who were then resident in Tunisia. A governing consideration is that French nationality in this case as in others carried with it the obligation of military service.

It is estimated that there are some 14,000 Maltese in Tunisia, and these are the British subjects about which the question arises. Malta is British, and the people of Malta are British subjects accordingly, though in most cases they have no British blood in them and have never seen England. France says that these people of Maltese origin have really no nationality whatever.

Last July the French authorities, on the strength of the 1921 decree, determined to press military service upon those Maltese, British subjects, who came within the provisions of the decree. There was at once formal opposition on the part of the British Government, which offered to submit the matter to League arbitration but the French refused on the

FARM PROPERTY

ALABAMA BLACK BELT FARM LANDS
for sale: beautiful, productive, reasonable;
particulars write
VERNON MERRITT
Montgomery, Alabama

200 Bell Ridge.

SEVEN-RIDGE cottage for season, Newcomb,
N. H. 100 ft. long, 10 ft. front, inquire G. L.
PETTMAN, 165 Webster Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

SEVEN-RIDGE cottage for season, Newcomb,
N. H. 100 ft. long, 10 ft. front, inquire G. L.
PETTMAN, 165 Webster Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

CHICAGO—For rent, May 1st, 2nd apt., 7
rooms, 2 sunrooms, and garage space for
lake; rent \$250. Phone Edgewater 2798.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Desirable five-room apartment to sub-
let; rent \$80. 150 N. Main Ave.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's offices to
rent from 5 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., reasonable.
Box Q-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E.
40th St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 81 Gallopsburgh St., Suite 1—
comfortable room in pleasant house; central
location, bus and trolley lines; rent \$600.BOSTON, 9 Norway, Suite 1—Room for
private, 2 young men or gentleman; Christian
Scientist pref.; steam heat, elec., twin beds.BOSTON, 32 O. STEPHEN ST.
Pleasant Room for Gentlemen
Conveniently Located.BROOKLINE, MASS.—1750 Beacon St.—A
private family will have an attractive room
to let to respectable people; house warm, sunny;
convenient to water.CHICAGO—Priv. family wishes to share
beam 1 1/2 room suite, priv. bath, in ex-
clusive part of town; \$150. Tel. 4318.CHICAGO—Man, 45, will share his nice room
with two beds, with gentleman; Christian
Scientist pref.; vice versa.BERTHIERSEN, 4000 N.
Huron Ave.CHICAGO—Wanted, woman, emp., to share
4-room apt. or rent bedroom; kitchen priv.; \$75
per month. Tel. 7427.CHICAGO—Priv. room, 2nd floor, A-1, for
lady, clean, attractive room; \$150. Tel. 4318.

JACKSON, 4100 N. Bell, Birmingham 1817.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Private family
will rent attractive room with breakfast to one
appling refined surroundings. Call 434-4222.JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—To let, two large,
airy rooms, single or for light housekeeping.NEW YORK CITY, 415 W. 115th St.—El-
egant large new room, twin beds, \$150.NEW YORK CITY, 547 W. 142d St., Apt. 32
modern, sunny room, modest, adjoining
pleasant surroundings. Tel. Audubon 1-1025.NEW YORK CITY—TWO FURNISHED
ROOMS, LAVATORY, NEAR PARK, E-
NIVERS, RIVERSIDE 6679.ACCOMMODATIONS for women visitors to
New York City. ARNSON, 500 W. 14th.
Audubon 5788.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BELMONT, MASS.—Can accommodate elderly
people with good care, spacious rooms, good
kitchen, central heat, \$150. Tel. 563-
587 Belmont St. on Waverly car line.TWO ladies may secure excellent board and
connecting rooms; private family; pleasant
location; 20 miles from Boston. Box C-21,
The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.ENTIRE 10 acres—Oklahoma—prospective oil
gas and mineral land for \$1500 terms \$10 down,
\$10 monthly; first class bank references. D.
G. WILLIAMS, 6230 Greenwood Ave., Chicago,
III.For Oklahoma Oil Properties
Real Estate. Write

J. M. HERRIMAN, Cheyenne, Oklahoma

ROCKLAND COURTS, PARKS AND HOMES
List Free

MAGRATH, Spring Valley, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY. Jackson Heights—For
sale, six room apartment, \$1000 cash balance
on the 1st.FOR irrigated river bottom farms in Tehama
County write W. B. SALISBURY, Los Molinos,
California.WILLIAM H. A. CLARK
INSURANCE
FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT
1064 Beacon Street Brookline, Mass.
Brookline 4045

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LEWIS L. DUNHAM JR.'S
Studio of
Ballroom Dancing
58 Central Park West, N. Y. C., Apt. 4-N.
Columbus 2887

INSURANCE

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY

U. S. Naval Officer expects soon to
open his office will represent commercial
commission basis, buying or selling; is well ac-
quainted with the country, will furnish
references. Address K-28, The Christian
Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.SALESMAN AND AGENCY
MANAGERS, age 30 to 45, for
South Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss.,
Tenn., Tenn., Fla. little or no traveling;
business on sight; guaranteed to customers;
good opportunities. Box 200, The Christian
Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

FURNITURE SALESMAN WANTED

High-class furniture salesman wanted, on
commission basis, for entire New England territory
to call on furniture dealers; must be
strongly built, good physique, good
temper, with gas, like city folk, and banish
forever the dread of dirty, smoky oil lamps.
Almost a half million Carbide Plants now
in use.You are not represented in your territory
this may be your opportunity to establish your-
self in a highly dignified, enjoyable and profit-
able business.THE MARVEL GAS COMPANY
1200 STATE LIFE BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN with best of references is open for
executive position, especially in advertising
on all branches of manufacturing covering
period of 20 years; capable of handling
large accounts; good references. Box 4-28, The Christian
Science Monitor, 512 Bulky Ridge, Cleveland, Ohio.CLEVELAND—Ambitious, willing young man
desire to work in advertising, grocery
trade; good references. Box 4-28, The Christian
Science Monitor, 512 Bulky Ridge, Cleveland, Ohio.EXPERIENCED traveling salesman, grocery
trade; good references; want inside position
of trust. W. M. PIERSON, 2500 Orchard St.,
Tel. Lincoln 8142, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MISS ARNON'S AGENCY FOR COMPANIES,
GOVERNMENT, INSURANCES, INFANTS' NURSES,
KINDERS, CHAMPS AND VARIOUS TRADES.LAURENT—Experienced would like two or
three days each week in one place. Telephone
Everett 0805-R. Everett, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED: Public stenographers as local rep-
resentatives; write for particulars. PANG'S
OPPORTUNITIES, 85 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

PUBLIC STENOGRAHES

ELLA M. FORTIER
Stenography and General Typewriting
Barrister's Hall, 1 Haymarket 2204

ACCOUNTANTS

UNIVERSITY training; will keep small set
of books during spare time. Tel. Coplay 1051-R
after 6 p. m., Boston, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING by the day; alterations; furs
remodeled; Brooklyn or Manhattan. Phone
mornings or evenings. Decatur 0802.

MANICURIST

JOSEPHINE TAYKIN, MANICURIST
175 Tremont Street, Beach 2081 BOSTON

FARM PROPERTY

ALABAMA BLACK BELT FARM LANDS
for sale: beautiful, productive, reasonable;
particulars write
VERNON MERRITT
Montgomery, Alabama

200 Bell Ridge.

SEVEN-RIDGE cottage for season, Newcomb,
N. H. 100 ft. long, 10 ft. front, inquire G. L.
PETTMAN, 165 Webster Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

SEVEN-RIDGE cottage for season, Newcomb,
N. H. 100 ft. long, 10 ft. front, inquire G. L.
PETTMAN, 165 Webster Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

CHICAGO—For rent, May 1st, 2nd apt., 7
rooms, 2 sunrooms, and garage space for
lake; rent \$250. Phone Edgewater 2798.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Desirable five-room apartment to sub-
let; rent \$80. 150 N. Main Ave.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's offices to
rent from 5 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., reasonable.
Box Q-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E.
40th St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 81 Gallopsburgh St., Suite 1—
comfortable room in pleasant house; central
location, bus and trolley lines; rent \$600.BOSTON, 9 Norway, Suite 1—Room for
private, 2 young men or gentleman; Christian
Scientist pref.; vice versa.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines.

MASSACHUSETTS

Pittsfield
(Continued)L. H. RIESER
Fine Ice Creams, Confectionery and
Fancy Bakery

19 North Street Phone 550

SATURDAY'S SPECIAL \$1.50 BOX
SPRING FLOWERS
Requirements only \$1.50
Saturdays only \$1.50
F. L. DRAKE & CO.
170 NORTH STREETBuy Your Rubber at
THE ALLING RUBBER CO.
Dealers in sporting Goods and
Automobile Tires and Supplies.
128 NORTH STREETTHE FLOWER SHOP, INC.
40 Fenn Street
The best of Flowers
and Service as goodTHE PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Commercial Department. Savings
Department. Christmas Club.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXESF. C. PEACH
BANKER
Agricultural National Bank Building
Correspondent of
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.The New Edison Phonograph
Buy on Your Own TermsTHE MEYER STORE, INC.
Corner North and Summer Sts. Phone 175ALFRED H. COHN
Wardrobe, Dresser, Gentleman's Tailor
Dressing, Cleaning, Pressing and Alterations
225 North StreetW. H. SHEDD
Plumbing and Heating
76 Plunkett Street Pittsfield, Mass.RICE & KELLY
GOOD FURNITURE
228 North St. Pittsfield, Mass.WHISTLER ART SHOP
Artistic Picture Framing
20 Fenn Street Pittsfield, Mass.The Berkshire Loan & Trust Co.
INVITES YOUR ACCOUNT

VACATION AND THRIFT CLUBS

Quincy

FRED P. CRONIN
Painting and Decorating
Quincy-Wollaston-Braintree
Tel. Braintree 716 Res. 61 Howard St.

Springfield

A. F. Leonard & Son
Formerly Western Cloth Co.
FUR OUTFITTERSSpecial prices on Alaska Seal Coats to
measure this month

22-30 Stockbridge St. Tel. River 4533

GUILFORD'S SILK STORE
Silks of All Kinds by the Yard
Johnson Bookstore BuildingERNEST J. KITTELL
Repairer
Watches and Clocks
10 Essex PlacePARISIAN BEAUTY PARLOR
EXPERT OPERATORSShampoo and Manicure \$1.00
Manicure \$1.00

25 Harrison Avenue Phone Wal. 1502

Frederick's-Jeweller
20314 Main St. Springfield, Mass.THE SNOW PRESS
Printing-Designing
Phone River 1850
617-19 Myrick Bldg.GREENE'S
HAIR DRESSING MANUFACTURING
Phone River 4588 417 Main StreetMRS. J. B. MORRILL
CUSTOM MADE CORSETS
BRASSIERES MADE TO ORDER
Room 408 417 Main StreetCarter-Florist
182 State Street Phone River 1101HENRY ZIRKIN
LADIES' CLOTHING
AND DRESSMAKING
646 Main St., Springfield, Mass. Tel. River 4178

Winchester

GEO. F. ARNOLD & SON
FLORISTS
Do it with dowers.
Phone Wm. 300.

Worcester

G. S. BOUTELLE & CO.
256 Main St.Pictures and Framing
Pottery, Books and Art GoodsCHENY FINGER
PINISTER
182 State StreetNorback Picture Frame Co.
16 Foster StreetESCA LODGE AND SANDWICH SHOP
336 Main St. Opposite Post OfficeBreakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Supper.
7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Comfortable rooms \$1.50 and upwards

WARREN D. TUCKER
FURNITURE
Repairing
Upholstering
Refurbishing
Cabinet Making

Tel. Park 6237 15 Vine St.

SLOCUM'S SILK STORE
Silks of every description
available for every occasion.

418 Main Street Worcester, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord

W. A. Thompson Shoe House
78 North Main Street
THE HOME OF GOOD SHOESEDSON C. EASTMAN
120 North Main Street
Stationers, Publishers, BooksellersBROWN & SALTMARSH
86 North Main Street
Hannington Typewriters

RHODE ISLAND

Providence

IT IS ON!
The most stirring Thing ever staged for
our patrons.43d Anniversary
Celebration Tales
Demonstrating extraordinary value-giving
on merchandise of the highest order.
MAKE YOUR SAVINGSThe Shepard Stores
Providence, R. I.Prompt, Efficient
and
Courteous Auto Service

G. W. Crawford T. F. Fournier

STEWART STREET
AUTO REPAIR, INC.
87 Stewart St., Providence, R. I.
Phone Union 3204 Nights Broad 2284-2Economy Plumber
(DRAIN PIPE SOLVENT)
Removes stoppages and keeps drain pipes clean
and odorless.Belcher & Loomis Hardware Co.
88-91 Weymouth St., Providence, R. I.

QUALITY

The Laundry That Satisfies'

Broad, Pearl and
Central Sts. PROVIDENCE
R. I.

-SERVICE

PARISIAN
FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.
Fancy Dyers and Dry Cleaners

129 W. Flagler St. Miami, Fla.

WHITE HOUSE GROCERY
A Complete Food House

Miami Ave. and N. E. 4th St., Miami, Fla.

MADAM LANPHER
Permanent Waving212 First National Bank Bldg., Miami
Tel. 2802THOS. A. KOONS
REALTOR
Specialist in Real Estate Investments at

MIAMI BEACH MIAMI, FLA.

BUENA VISTA BAKERY
AUNT TILLY'S FOUNDED CAKE
AUNT TILLY'S FOUNDED CAKE
HARVEY'S BREAD (On Sale at Your Grocer's)
2824 N. E. 2nd AvenueTIP TOP GROCERY CO.
FOOD DEPARTMENT STOREGroceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Bakery
Phone 2194-5195 801-802 N. Miami AvenueEDGEHILL CAFETERIA
CONDUCTED BY
MISS JONES AND MISS ROGERS
OF TAWMOTH, N. Y.

WAFFLES SERVED ALL DAY

St. Augustine

Come to Historical St. Augustine

A. L. SLATER
Real Estate and Insurance

Established in 1867

Tampa

Florida's Shopping Center

Moas Brothers

Hutto & Schoenborn

608 Franklin Street

Only the best

ICE CREAM, SODA LUNCHES

25 Years in Business in Tampa

BECKWITH & WARREN CO.

ERNEST L. HALL, Sales Mgr.
First National Bank Bldg., Tampa, Fla.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
"The House of Quality"BOSTAIN'S
CAFETERIA

"On the Bridge" and Y. M. C. A.

Wearing apparel of quality

CRACOWANER'S

GEORGIA

Atlanta

Geo. Musc Clothing Company

Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes

and Furnishings for Men and Boys

CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING PARLOR

Montgomery

ALEX RICE, Inc.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Our Corset Department features "Madame
Grace" and "Graceful Stroll" Corsets.MISS RUTH FOSTER
EXPERT CORSETTIERS

FLORIDA

Jacksonville

Ernest L. Hill Realty Co.
Realtors
Hill Bldg. Jacksonville, Fla.Investments, Residences, Loans,
and sub-divisions.

Miami

Big Bargains in Genuine Diamonds
Antique and Modern Jewelry
We Buy Gold and Diamonds and
Antique Jewelry of all kindsTHE 14th SHOP
T. D. DUNN
201 E. Flagler St. MIAMI, FLA.

Orders promptly attended to.

The Tucker Shoe Company
(Incorporated)SHOES AND HOSIERY
126 E. Flagler St. MIAMI, FLA.Capital and Surplus
\$1,500,000.00W. E. MOSS
Fancy Groceries and Fresh Meats

TOL. B. West Trade Street Phone 2024

CHAFFIN
Exclusive Millinery, but
Not Expensive128 N. E. 2nd Avenue
North of Green Tree Inn MIAMI, FLA.

Phone 2655

"It's June in Miami"

J. I. WILSON & SON
REALTORS
Est. 1906

127 N. E. 1st Street

New Way System
of LaunderingFamily Washing & Ironing
READY TO WEAR1406 N. E. 2nd Ave. 10 pounds for \$1.50
Phone 2802 MIAMI, FLA.FINISHED
10 pounds for \$1.50
5 pounds for \$1.00
3 pounds for 75c
2 pounds for 50cBORAUGH BROWN & CO.
Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.PLUMBING DEALERS
STEAMFITTERS
Tel. Wal. 1574B. Z. HUTCHINSON CO.
405 West 2nd St.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

PARISIAN CLEANING CO.

MASTER DYERS
Silk, Fur and Velvet Specialties
Phone Walnut 1236LIBERTY MARKET
QUALITY MEATS222 N. Robinson
LEE A. SCHIRICK, Prop.THE FOSTER FLORAL CO.
First and Robinson
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
Store Phone Walnut 0219-0219
Phone 4-8616Dinner Bell
CAFETERIA
"The Pride of Oklahoma City"
119-121 WEST FIRST STREETELMER L. FULTON
Lawyer
801 Empire Bldg.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.OKLAHOMA-PERILLES BUILDING CO.
Kotton-Hyde-Say-On-It—Black and Tan
OM leather rebuilt. Guaranteed. Big Savings.
308 Harn Bldg. M-1768, Oklahoma City.

Tulsa

CORRECT SHOES FOR ALL
OCCASIONS

CORRECTLY FITTED

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
413 So. Main

Johnson-Collingwood

FANCY GROCERIES
AND MEAT

SERVICE—Our Motto—QUALITY

112 East 12th St. Phone C 1054-1060

PEARLS AND NECKLACES RETHREADED
for \$1.00

Returned products fully guaranteed.

MISS IRENE CALAGHER, 409 East Jefferson
Ave. Cull. CIR. 2806.FRANK E. HEAFER, AGENCY
Complete Real Estate Service
807 Northwest Lite Bldg.THOMAS CONFECTIONERY COMPANY
Candies—Lunches—Drinks

1008 Elm Street 1100 Elm Street

CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS

DREYFUSS & SON

El Paso

WE FURNISH HOMES COMPLETE

Furniture, Draperies, Linoleum,
Shades, Rugs and Stoves

Samples cheerfully furnished and prices quoted.

ROGERS FURNITURE CO.
209 N. Stanton St. Phone Main

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Darius Milhaud Viewed as Apostle of Musical Fascism

By D. RUDHYAR

IT IS amazing to see what has happened to the proud European culture. It has done its best to outdo the confusion of European politics; and undoubtedly it has succeeded. In spite of the ardent cry for internationalism and freedom in art, in spite of the efforts made by the social, philosophical, religious and artistic leaders of the last century, and even of the pre-war period, nations have rushed to imperialistic wars; thoughts have found themselves jailed in strait compartments, and the various arts have followed the current; artists have launched racial crusades and erected new dogmas and new rules, sometimes openly, but too often under the guise of "liberty," of the devoted, selfless and martyrlike search for the promised land of the future.

Europe is more nationalistic and chauvinistic than she has ever been. Races are standing more apart than ever, and the new political ideal which, generalizing it, we will call "fascism," is ruling over the minds and hearts of the younger generations, culturally as much as politically. Art and music have been "fascized," and as the most characteristic embodiment of the universal fascism of Europe, we find in France the "Groupes des Six" which is now beginning to invade America.

The principal figure of the group is Darius Milhaud, who has been playing and lecturing in and near New York during the last weeks. Milhaud, who began to be known before the war after having passed seven years in South America as secretary to the poet Paul Claudel, who had a consular office, became the leading figure among the young musicians who were ranking themselves behind Erik Satie. His music stood out by being ruthlessly "polytonal," that is, based technically upon the superposition of various tonalities. As such it became very significant, and it is because of its being representative of present European tendencies to the utmost degree that we want to study it here.

Milhaud's Music

Polytonalism, as a fundamental factor in Milhaud's music, is so absolutely dominant that one becomes a little too much aware of it, and one wonders what Milhaud would have done without it; in other words it becomes a "procedé" and when the first glamour of novelty is cast aside, one feels a singular emptiness in one's heart. But modern France has little to do with the heart anyway, and Milhaud, her great "representative man" in music, acts apparently in perfect sympathy with Poincaré's methods of government. His consular training must have made him familiar with the various and warring national interests, and naturally he feels like expressing through conflicting lines of tonalities the terrific struggle of the political world. Modern France taught him how to be aggressive in the handling of developments, and he only applies to music the examples set forth by his government. Does he not say that it is the duty of the young French musicians to "reprove foreign influences" and to defend their racial patrimony against them? He considers the establishment of a custom barrier around French music necessary, and he certainly is ready to use all his power to enforce it with the utmost severity and establish himself as musical dictator, if we interpret right his own words.

The aggressive mood of the fascist renaissance throughout Europe is one of the most characteristic features of the movement, and it is manifested in the music of a Milhaud, in polytonic developments built like fortress charges of infantry, cavalry and artillery combined. It makes an impressive effect. It rouses feelings martial if not of the deepest estheticism. It is direct and brutal, as the Western world today. It is supremely clever, well made, well orchestrated, interesting as far as the technique goes. But it is cold, superficial, heartless. It is lifeless spiritually, ethically, emotionally; worse than that, it is an active power of destruction. It kills, with a sort of sardonic laughter.

A Decaying Culture

For instance, Milhaud has taken over and over again the rhythms and melodic lines of the marvelous South American tangos, of those passionate and throbbing songs of instinctive life where sings the heart of the nostalgic pampas; what he makes out of these intensely human melodies are compositions which move like brutal war machines. It reminds of the gift which the White Man brought to the natives of all countries: alcohol. The fruit of the Latin culture and music is indeed decaying. It generates nothing but alcohol, nothing but energies which spread spiritual or esthetic destruction everywhere.

I say Latin and not Mediterranean, because the beautiful sea is still blue and light-giving; but the man-made culture built in Rome, built through the age-old efforts of the ecclesiastical power, is now lethal. Here we have the key to the European problem, spiritually, politically and artistically. Milhaud is right when he says that two great currents have always coexisted all throughout the ages of European history (Russia not included); viz., the Latin and the Teutonic—that these two currents have "practically never mixed and cannot mix. But why can they not mix? Because both have been poisoned at their source. The Latin current was poisoned by the dogmatism and ambition of the church; the Teutonic

lesson hour, the unhappy student received the familiar admonition to "go home and practice." Usually he was delighted to go home, but was fortunate if he had the least notion of how to practise when he got there.

So far as piano playing is concerned, no one has done more to correct this state of affairs than Tobias Matthay. Endowed with remarkable analytical gifts, he showed the folly of seating a child on the piano stool and at the same time neglecting all explanation of "how one should learn to think and realize music" of what the real functions of the keyboard are in expressing one's musical thought, and of those correct techniques which along alone can produce correct musical effects. To a child the old piano tutor was for these purposes about as useful as a railway time-table. Matthay's book on piano forte tone production, "The Act of Touch," is a masterpiece of analysis. Perhaps some day violinists, and one hopes particularly, singers, will rejoice in a similar contribution to the craft of their art.

Singers, however, are not wanting of a reaction against teaching that perhaps now and then carries analytical methods beyond their practical limit. It is not necessary to remark in passing that teaching itself—as every teacher soon discovers—has boundary lines over which it is impossible to step if the pupil persists in staying on the other side.

Music and Golf

The skillful use of a musical instrument has a parallel in the art of hitting a golf ball. All the necessary fine adjustments and co-ordinations—and they are many—will fall, however, consciously directed, if too much attention is distracted from the purpose or objective. If, in a word, the means become more important than the end. And there are many movements and tensions that seem beyond direct control. They have to be, as it were, unconscious. It is not difficult to realize, therefore, that as a hobbyhorse analysis can easily be overridden. Matthay himself is emphatic that "while striving to employ the correct muscular means that will enable us to obtain any required tone, we must always insist on directing such muscular operations solely to the production of sound by means of the key; and directing them not only to a sound, but to a definitely desired kind of sound, and above all things to a definitely desired time-spot for its beginning: in short we must always have music as our ultimate aim." ("The Act of Touch" p. 231.)

Perhaps of all the great artists playing on the concert platform today none has been more successful than Kreisler in subordinating everything to the musical meaning of what he plays. Some years ago he said to a musical journalist, "I think that musicians are positively superstitious about practice. They seem to believe, many of them, that there is one way to play well. That is, to practice, and practice, and practice. I think myself that there is a great deal too much practice—at least at the keyboard."

Learning by Reading Score

Kreisler went on to say that he had learned a new concerto, with many difficult and complicated passages, by reading it during train journeys, and then practicing for just a week before playing it in public. "That is not at all an amazing thing to do. I tell my finger what it is to do. Then I am ready to fire my pistol. What do you do when you fire your pistol? You have your weapon loaded, carefully aimed, and cocked. Then a slight pressure of the finger and you make your shot. When I know my concerto my pistol is loaded. I know exactly what I am going to do. I have already told my finger how to do it. Everything is ready; the finger is in position; it only requires a slightly greater degree of force to make that finger go down to the exact place and in the precise way it should. That is what it means to practice away from the keyboard; and I assure you the results are better than letting your fingers, and not your mind, learn their lessons by note. When that is the case, you know, the fingers may run off the track, and if you can't guide them back, look out!"

Kreisler's little allegory contains the gist of the whole matter, and if teachers took it to heart their pupils would soon play with more musical intelligence, and they would no longer attempt, as so often they do, to play every kind of music with one method of tone production. After all, if a pupil can "think" a musical phrase—and he should be otherwise employed if he cannot—it is not asking much if he is told to associate with it correct tone-producing actions and their relation to the keyboard.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

AGNES HOPE PILLSBURY

STEINERT HALL Tuesday Feb. 27

PIANO RECITAL

SYMPHONY HALL Tomorrow, Feb. 28, at 8:30—GANTA

WALSKA LYRIC SOPRANO, assisted by MAX KAPLICKY, Baritone

NEXT THURS. EVE., MAR. 1, at 8:15 SOPHIE BRASLAU Contralto.

ALBERT SPALDING Violin

SEATS \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 (plus tax)

Dixey Concerto Direction

SUN. PENSION WAGNER

APT. 4 Fun Concert

BOSTON SYMPHONY

PIERRE MONTAUX Conductor

Soloists—ONegin Contralto, C. H. Bennett

Met. Op. Co. Baritones

SIGNED

JORDAN HALL, Tues. Eve., MAR. 6

PIANO RECITAL

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

"My Experiences at Scotland Yard"

SIR THOMSON

Auspices and Benefit Boston Legal Aid Society

\$1, \$1.50, \$2 (no tax)

CARLOS SALZEDO

HARPIST

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

MAIER and PATTISON IN TWO-PIANO RECITALS

COAST TO COAST TOUR

Management DANIEL MAYER

Eolian Hall, New York

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

TICKETS \$2.20 to \$5

at Box Office

Mtg. Aaron Richmond—Mason & Hamlin

THE HOME FORUM

Philippa and the Parson's List

THERE seemed little of interest on the tables outside my second-hand bookstore that morning, but after turning over the twenty-five-cent wares, and those at ten, I finally found, besides one part of "Les Misérables" in that lot which was listed for sale at five cents a copy or seven for twenty-five cents, "The Wandering Heir" by Charles Reade. It is a thin little book, incased in faded green covers, and the print is execrable, but I read it that night. The attic was very still; only the Fifth Avenue busses and a belated truck now and then shook the house so that the green shade on my lamp trembled against its chimney. Madam's gray cat came up in her soft-footed way and occupied a chair near me, and with my feet on another I read through the trials and tribulations of this golden-haired Irish lad whose history was compiled from archives of the Dublin courts. I followed him to white slavery in the United States—the story begins in the year 1726—back to Ireland, and his final triumphing over the villainies of a scheming uncle whose avaricious eye was fixed upon the titles and estates of the persecuted hero.

But when the heroine entered on page twenty-five, her appearance being pressed by these words—"Two little rivers meet and run to the sea, as naturally as if they had always meant to unite; yet, go to their sources in the hills, how wide apart!"—and met the parson at the age of eleven while she was riding one of Farmer Newton's horses to water, tomboy that she was, these two began to talk of travel and foreign lands, and the parson gave this young Philippa a list of authors which might well satisfy that curiosity with which she was consumed. "Well, then, Mistress Philippa, I am of your mind about traveling," said the kindly man. "My studies, and a narrow income somewhat drawn upon by poor relations, have kept me at home—but my mind has traveled on the wings of books, as yours shall, Mistress Philippa, if you please. See, here's Purchase for you, and Dampier, Cowley, Sharpe, Woode Rogers, where you shall find the cream of 'Robinson Crusoe,' and 'Montaigne's Travels, short, but priceless. Here be 'Coryat's Crudities,' and 'Moryson's Itinerary,' two travelers of the good old school, that footed Europe, and told no lies."

Now Captain William Dampier might well be interesting to one of such an early age. Son of a tenant farmer in Somersetshire, in 1689 at his own wish he was apprenticed to a Weymouth master mariner with whom he sailed to Newfoundland and to France. His voyages, compiled from his painstak-

ingly wrought journals, will take you from the South Seas to the Isthmus of America, the East Indies and the Philippine Islands, Siam and the China coast, the Cape of Good Hope, and home to England. In the introduction Captain Dampier says, "I first set out of England at the beginning of the

but the Divine Providence could have supported any man."

So far along in Philippa's list, and I hear the first milkman; so far and the dawn is stealing in; so far and I put out the cat, likewise the lamp, and go to bed.

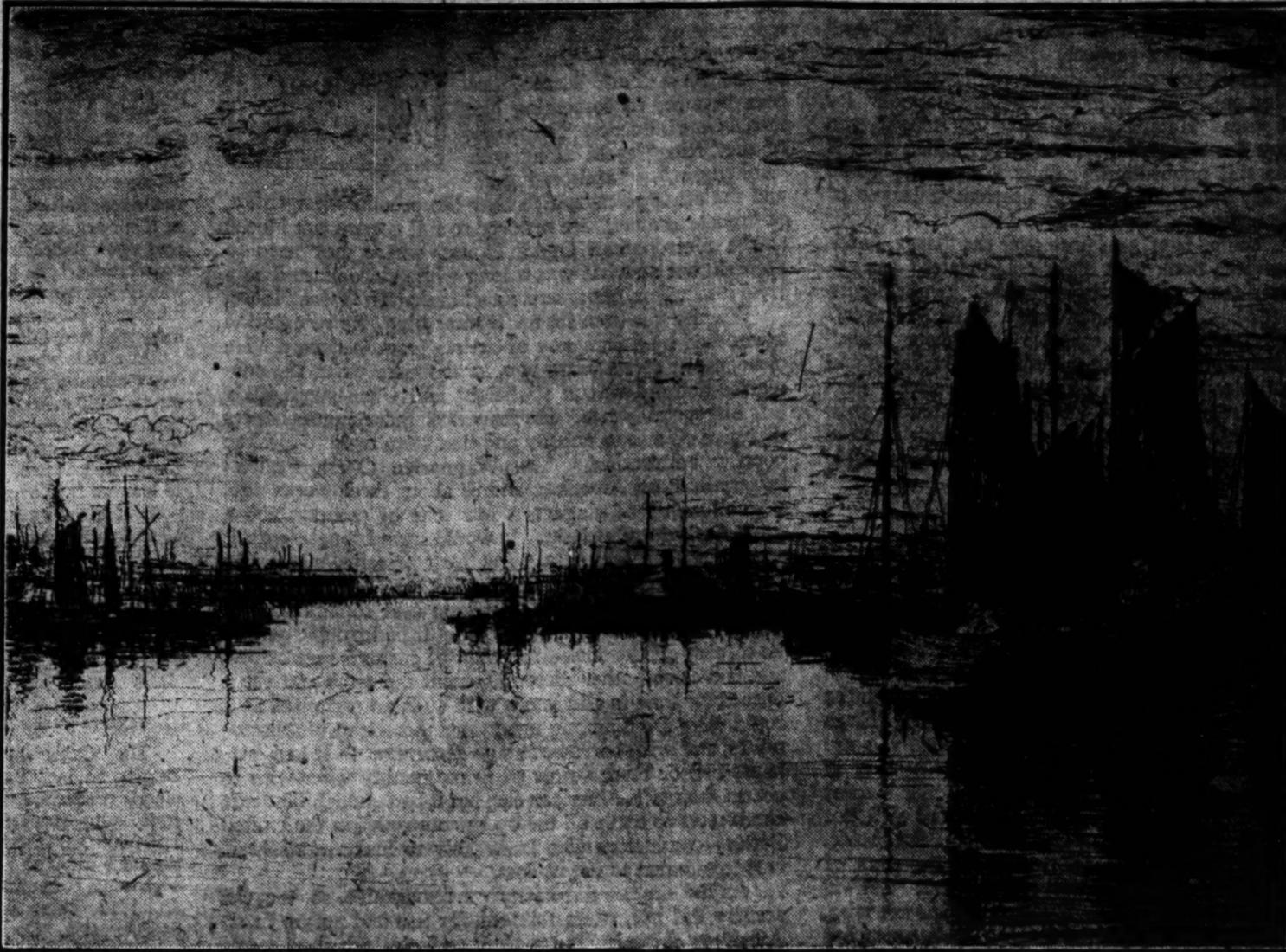
But read Dampier and Rogers for yourselves, for those of you who have not and I'll warrant you will not regret the time spent upon these sturdy British scoundrels of another age. R. L. A.

to say that this socialism was instantaneous, enthusiastic and unanimous—"over-festive," as he called it. Years later, when he published in the Bear Edition some thirty pages of appreciations from the English press. They did not hesitate, this chorus of reviewers, to tell him that his poetry was the most important that had ever come out of America.

In the wake of the journalistic ovation, social invitations came in upon

Dickens assures us, of human dejection.

"The travellers' room at the 'White Horse Cellar' is, of course, uncomfortable," he writes. "It would be no travellers' room if it were not. It is the right-hand parlour, into which an aspiring little firebrand appears to have walked, accompanied by a rebellious poker, song and shovel. It is divided into boxes for the solitary confinement of travellers, and is fur-



Boulogne Harbor, From the Etching by Martin Hardie

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

year 1879 in the Loyal Merchant of London, bound for Jamaica, Captain Knapman, Commander." Any eleven-year-old, or sixty-year-old, for that matter, would thrill to that as a beginning, and refuse to put down the book till these last words were reached. "But I being desirous to get to England as soon as possible, took my passage in the ship Canterbury, accompanied with my Master, Purser, Gunner, and 3 of my superior Officers."

I suppose the Purchas mentioned is old Samuel Purchas, without the end, but I cannot imagine the lively, lively man who lived from 1567 (?)—1626 and wrote "Purchas his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the world and the religions observed in all ages and places discovered from the creation unto the present. In four parts," and there is a great deal more to the droll title-page which I fail to give. And I am very fond of these old title-pages, too, as a rule. His catalogue of authors—prodigious list—contains such names as T. Aquinas, Aristophanes, Biddulph, M. T. Cicero, Christopher Columbus, Claude Duret, D. Harding, Plutarchus, S. W. Raleigh, Thom. Rogers—I take the names at random, the roll is tremendous. Then follows "the Names of Manuscripts, Travellers, and other Authors, not yet printed, here mentioned and followed." If I remember aright, this was the third edition printed by W. Stanby for H. Featherston, 1617. And Samuel Purchas was the parson of St. Martin by Ludgate, London.

However, the book which could keep me up all night and the following day with a steady refusal to put aside, till finished in the second edition of those fascinating travels of the master mariner, Woode Rogers, from 1705 to 1711, and printed in 1718—to the South Seas, to the East Indies, and back to England by the Cape of Good Hope. But to one who, like the writer, has read "Robinson Crusoe" through every two or three years since the age of twelve, so that having worn out the household copy, the very librarians of the home town library would wear tolerant smiles as they passed it out, the pages of Rogers—and all too few they are—dealing with Alexander Selkirk and the island of Juan Fernandez are a never-failing source of delight. Says Rogers, "Immediately our pinnace returned from the shore—with a man clothed in 'Goat-Skins, who look'd wilder than the first Owners of them. He had been on the Island four Years and four Months, being left there by Capt. Stradling in the Clinque-Port; his name was Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch man, who had been Master of the Clinque-Port, a ship that came here left with Capt. Dampier, who told me that this was the best man in her; so I immediately agreed with him to be Mate on board our Ship. Selkirk had quarreled with his captain and had preferred to remain on the Island rather than to continue the voyage, particularly as the ship was leaky—naïve, that last—and when at last he decided to stay with the vessel the captain would not receive him. He had clothes with him, and bedding, some firearms and bullets, tools and a Bible, as well as some books. And there were "plenty of good turnips (on the island) which had been fow'd by Capt. Dampier's Men." Capt. Rogers vouches for these adventures of Selkirk's—"his Behaviour afterwards gives me reason to believe the account he gave me how he spent his time, and bore up under such an affliction, in which nothing

the post faster than he could accept or answer them. Among those which he had pushed aside were three letters signed "Dublin." His Irish friends discovered these and explained that they were from the Archbishop (Trench). "At 'Dublin's breakfast,' says Miller, "I met Robert Browning, Dear Stanley, Lady Augusta, a lot more ladies, and a duke or two, and after breakfast 'Dublin' lead to me—with his five beautiful daughters—grouped about from Dauphine, Armid, Rossetti, and others, till the day was far spent."

The other great feast of the season was an all-night dinner with Dante Gabriel Rossetti. . . . What he recorded of the conversation is not overpoweringly impressive; but from this rather bewildering contact with the pre-Raphaelite group Miller departed with a vivid conviction that he, too, was above all else a lover of the beautiful; and he carried away a strong impression, which markedly affected his next volume of poems, that beauty is resident in "silkenation and soft sounds." Perhaps, however, the most noteworthy utterance which he preserved was his own reply to a question of Rossetti's:

"Now, what do you call poetry?" and he turned his great Italian eyes tenderly to where I sat at his side.

"To me a poem must be a picture," I answered—Stuart P. Sherman, in "Americans."

nished with a clock, a looking-glass, and a live waiter, which latter article is kept in a small kennel for washing glasses in a corner of the apartment.

Whilst taking his breakfast therein, Mr. Pickwick made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Dowler, also bound for Bath, who were to play such an unexpected part in his sojourn in the famous watering place.

It was outside the "White Horse Cellar" that Sam Weller made that discovery about the use of Mr. Pickwick's name which so annoyed him. Whilst the party were mounting the coach he observed that the proprietor's name, written in bold letters on the side, was no other than "Pickwick." He drew his master's attention to it, but Mr. Pickwick merely thought it a very extraordinary name. Sam, on the other hand, was of the opinion that the "proprietor" was playing some "imposture" with "Non-content," he said, "with writhin' up Pickwick, they puts 'Monsieur' afore it, which I call addin' insult to injury, as the parrot said when they not only took him from his native land, but made him talk the English language afterwards."

The "White Horse Cellar" ultimately was moved to the opposite side of Piccadilly, and in 1884, the new "White Horse" in turn was pulled down, upon whose site was erected the "Albert-Marie."

The "White Horse Cellar" is also mentioned in "Bleak House," in the communication from Kenge and Carboy to Esther Summerson as her halting-place in London.—B. W. Mats. in "The Inns and Taverns of Pickwick."

"Wireless" in Spitzbergen

During July, 1921, I spent several days as the guest of a Dutch mining company at Cape Bohemian, on the north shore of Ice Fjord, and learned a little of the conditions of life in this Arctic land. This particular settlement is a small one, with not more than a dozen men at work, nevertheless it has its own wireless station. One can write out a telegram on a Dutch telegraph form and know that within a few minutes it will be in Norway, if the hour of dispatch via Green Harbour be timed correctly. This small wireless station at Cape Bohemian seems to have an exceptionally fine receiving installation, and at the time of my visit was in the charge of an experienced operator who had been in the service of the Marconi Company for 13 years. He informed me that throughout the whole of the winter he was able to hear the wireless station at Bandoeing, in Java. The distance is more than an earth's quadrant, namely some 7000 miles, for Java is five degrees of latitude south of the equator and 105 degrees east of Greenwich. The "waves" from the station at Bandoeing come from the direction of the North Pole, so the operator of the little Spitzbergen station takes them in from the northeast; not, as might be imagined, from the southeast. Another far distant station which can be heard is the island of Oahu, belonging to the Sandwich group. Since that is in the west end, more famous than Java.

In those flourishing days of its existence, it was the starting-point of all the mails for the west of England, and was a bustling center of activity. It was, apparently, one of the "sights" of London, for on fine evenings those with leisure on their hands would gather to watch the departure of these coaches. The scene became more like a miniature fair, with itinerants selling oranges, pencils, sponges, and such-like commodities to the passengers and the spectators. Mr. Pickwick chose to take an early coach, perhaps to avoid the sightseers. In his anxiety he arrived much too soon and had to take shelter in the travelers' room—the last resort, as

The Prodigal Son

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE gospel of Luke presents a independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity. When this time comes to any of us, we too may turn homeward, study Christian Science, and reason accordingly. Then one of the first things we also shall discover in this Science is the divine assurance that man's sonship remains intact. We find that man is eternally the image and likeness of God, whatever the physical senses may try to make us otherwise believe.

Another of the beautiful as well as scientific lessons in this parable is the fact that the father did not punish the son, or place him on trial in order to see if he would really prove himself worthy to be called a son. There is not even a hint that the father had anything like this in thought; but the parable does point out that the prodigal had had quite enough of suffering or of a so-called hell, where he had allowed himself to be swayed and misled by the beliefs of the "far country,"—the false claims of life and intelligence in matter. When the prodigal had returned to his father's house, punishment ceased even as the sinner had ceased.

The parable, however, will gain still more of our attention when we notice that Christ Jesus himself obeyed the lesson which it taught; for did not the Master say to the repentant thief upon the cross, "To day shalt thou be with me in paradise"? Evidently Jesus was quick to recognize the divine sonship wherever there was a sincere turning to God. The Master did not seek to impress upon the thief how far away he seemed to be from the kingdom of heaven, that spiritual state wholly in harmony with God; but the Savior did see the truth at work in the understanding of the so-called thief, and knew that he had turned homeward,—the true regeneration of sense and self had begun, which would be to him even as a paradise. "Jesus," we read on page 476 of Science and Health, "beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy." Here, then, is the hope of humanity—to partake of the great truth of Christian Science, and find man's eternal sonship "hid with Christ in God," in Spirit, not in matter.

Sphinx Among the Roses

Shaped of white stone, in the June garden lies a Sphinx, most secret and most awful cat.

Like delicate banners two tossed roses rise and fall, giving her paws their kiss and pat. The monster remains dumb, her lips devise only their old grimage, as when she sat dumb before Rameses, proffering no replies.

In the still garden only sparrows chat. —Detlev von Liliencron, in "Contemporary German Poetry."

Two Decades of English Literature

In poetry, oldest and greatest of all forms of letters, I do not understand that the most sanguine eulogists and heralds of youth claim—unless "the sun is in her eyes"—any absolute and proved mastership as yet attained by anyone who did not publish before 1900. I use, of course, mastership not in the sense in which one speaks of proficients of more or less excellence, but in that in which one speaks of Shakespeare or Shelley. On the other hand, there is claimed, perhaps with justice, a very much greater amount of proof of the above-mentioned proficiency itself. We certainly have poetry now from poets compared to whose work the earliest work of Wordsworth and Coleridge, of Shelley and Tennyson is rubbish, though it does not follow that any of them will produce something better than "Tintern Abbey" or "The Ancient Mariner," than "Alastor" or "The Lotos-Eaters."

But undoubtedly the main feature of the period has been the abundant adventure in what is called "free verse." I do not much admire the term, for I cannot acknowledge any "slavery" in metre or in rhyme. But one may admit (if it were of any importance I myself have very elaborately admitted) that irregular rhythm—destitute of the atmosphere which rhyme supplies and the contour given by metre—may be beautiful, admitting this for the simple reason that it has been so in the past. Yet it may be doubted whether the conditions of form or forms have as yet been sufficiently elaborated. It is quite clear that this kind of freedom is certain to indulge itself in mere anarchy at first. As to what some people seem still to say and do more than seem to say—that metre and rhyme will be superseded—one may be rash enough to pronounce this impossible, because both answer to persistent physical demands for the outline and the atmosphere above referred to. But there undoubtedly is room for metre and unrhyme but symphonically rhymed verse, and for hybrid kinds between this and other forms in which these two decades have experimented already and which they may perfect further.—George Saintsbury, in "The Times Literary Supplement."

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Adults' Bible paper	3.00
Marconi, west edition	3.00
India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	6.00
Large Type edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	7.50

FRÉNCH TRANSLATION. Alternate pages of English and French. Cloth \$3.50. Morocco, pocket edition 5.50.

GERMAN TRANSLATION. Alternate pages of English and German. Cloth \$3.50. Morocco, pocket edition 5.50.

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipment.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY L. HUNT, Publisher's Agent, 107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station, BOSTON, U.S.A.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Adults' Bible paper	3.00
Marconi, west edition	3.00
India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	6.00
Large Type edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	7.50

FRÉNCH TRANSLATION. Alternate pages of English and French. Cloth \$3.50. Morocco, pocket edition 5.50.

GERMAN TRANSLATION. Alternate pages of English and German. Cloth \$3.50. Morocco, pocket edition 5.50.

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipment.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY L. HUNT, Publisher's Agent, 107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station, BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1923

Editorials

In an interview published in the Monitor yesterday Mr. William J. Bryan remarked that one reason for the tremendous noise being made at present by the proponents of the return of the saloon to power in the United States was that the wets thought of nothing else except of liquor and how to get it, while the drys were giving most of their attention to other matters of probably paramount personal and public importance.

The comment was a shrewd one. If the political leaders of the wet movement had their way nothing would be done by the national Government except the performance of the chosen task of setting the distilleries and breweries to work once more, and thereby refilling the prisons and the poorhouses. A congressman from South Boston, one Gallivan, affords a striking illustration of this one-idea habit of the wets. Seldom heard of in any other sphere of public activity, he frequently attains the first pages of the newspapers which are eager to publish all arguments of the pro-liquor faction with his amazing discoveries concerning the social and economic need for the re-establishment of the saloon.

Gallivan's latest discovery, which for a few days will raise him out of his normal obscurity, is the alleged fact that prohibition enforcement is now costing the Federal Government almost \$20,000,000 a year. How accurate his figures may be, The Christian Science Monitor is not at the moment in a position to state. It can state, however, as a result of consultation of statistics compiled long enough ago to have been hardened into a state of substantial accuracy, that the cost of the saloon to the people of the United States, prior to the advent of national prohibition, was something in excess of \$2,000,000,000 a year, or rather more than one hundred times the sum at which the wets now stand aghast. Moreover, that was but the amount of money spent for liquor. The actual cost of the liquor trade to society as a whole was immeasurably more. Drinking men, and those who have studied their problem, know well enough that the cost paid for the liquor at the bar was the least of the financial sacrifice entailed upon those who habitually drank. Failure to perform the duties of employment, inability to attend properly to business, extravagances growing out of disordered minds, all added enormously to the primary cost. So far as the public was concerned, the expense of meeting the lawlessness, and of, to some extent, ameliorating the poverty growing out of the use of liquor, enormously exceeded the \$20,000,000 a year now expended for the purpose of checking the sale of liquor altogether.

The very men who point with simulated horror at the cost of enforcing the prohibition law are the men who, by example, precept, and not infrequently systemized endeavor, are aiding the nation-wide attempt to nullify that law. It is not for them to hypocritically deplore this cost. It is rather for them to cease holding themselves superior to the law and continuing in their attempted violation. When they become law-abiding, the costs of law enforcement will be greatly reduced.

And, moreover, their efforts to overthrow the law by defying it are doomed to certain failure. Outside of narrowly restricted districts, the territory of the United States is overwhelmingly for prohibition. It was for prohibition in two-thirds of the states before the federal amendment was adopted. It is for prohibition today in nine-tenths of the territory of the United States outside of a few great and lawless cities. The law-abiding people of the Nation are not going to allow the law-breaking minority to overthrow a policy arrived at after three-quarters of a century of agitation, formally and deliberately incorporated in the fundamental law of the Nation, and approved by a majority of its people. They would rather pay indefinitely \$20,000,000 a year to suppress even partially the lawlessness of liquor sellers, than to pay \$2,000,000,000 a year to support these liquor sellers, and to extend enormously the scope of their ruinous activities.

President Harding has said, approving warmly the thorough maintenance of the prohibition law, that it will probably take twenty years to correct the diseased appetites and the dishonest and dishonorable mental attitude suffered by a minority of the American people, so as to make its enforcement easy and a matter of fact. Other observers would fix a lesser time. But however long it may take it will be for the economic advantage of the American people, and of the world, that even the exaggerated sum fixed by this South Boston Congressman as the cost of law enforcement should be paid, rather than that one hundred times as much should be taken from the pockets of the people to support a traffic which is essentially and inevitably immoral, unlawful and depraving.

IT MAY be a little difficult to say on just what calendar day the thought of gardens first presents itself. Perhaps you think of them in early January, when you notice that the days are growing a little longer; or when, as you walk home from office at 4:30 on a mid-February afternoon, you discover the setting sun. You have not seen it for many months; and at this moment of renewed acquaintance, you feel certain that things are now going to warm up a bit. Then one day, the grimy drifts of snow have almost disappeared, and the pavements are covered with oozy mud. There is something singularly allusive, as well as adhesive, in that mud. It hints definitely of gardens; and you seem to become aware of faint-remembered odors of thyme and rosemary, myrrh and bergamot. And then at last news items begin to

appear about school children planning to make back yards bloom, and owners being asked to lend their vacant lots for garden purposes.

The horticulturist, however, has never done justice to the garden without plot. It takes the indoor toiler to do that. The best gardener must admit that he can only plant and tend; he cannot make things grow. And anybody can think about gardens. Being moved to muse on them, perhaps you search among the advertisements in the evening paper for "Somebody's Garden Book" for the current year. Having found what you sought, you write today for a copy, which will be mailed free if you mention this publication. Only the prosaic would now deny that you shall presently possess "a league of grass" and purple lavender.

A few evenings later, you pore over the "large, handsomely illustrated book with eight color plates" (as advertised), and steep your thoughts in the "invaluable information for both amateur and professional gardener." You read about the "best vegetable and flower seeds." You consider lawn grass and sweet herbs, radishes and other potential salads. You become imaginatively dexterous with garden tools and sundries. Seated in your armchair, you have within a pleasant half-hour selected seeds, singled out bulbs, and visualized their possible future bloom. You rejoice in

Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.

You cull from the pages some of the "newest and best roses," and wander through columns of gorgeous dahlias. Perhaps you see (not listed in the Garden Book) lovely humming-birds, as you saw them last summer, hovering and dipping over petunias and mignonette.

You have a vast advantage over the expert. With the aid of the Garden Book, you have enjoyed all these things before he has begun to turn the sod. Besides, you are quite indifferent to weather conditions, knowing that in your garden late frosts will not affect the tender blades; floods will not wash away the soil; and hail will not destroy the cheerful bloom. Color, form, fragrance, beauty—city walls cannot prevent pleasant thoughts of them. It is not alone in country gardens that "flowers preach to us if we will hear." Perhaps, if you are wise, you make a note, as you close the Garden Book, to remind you of the potted plant that you will buy to bring a fragrant of a garden to your window sill.

IT WAS related in some of the newspapers a few days ago that a dog, exiled from its home in Denver by sale to a

The Homing Instinct

It probably made little difference to him whether Denver was a mile high or at sea level. He was not looking for climate or mountains, and he probably cared not at all for the degree of local pride manifested either by his new acquaintances or his former friends. He answered, for reasons which many of us can understand, the homing instinct, or sense, or whatever it may be termed, which is at times so appealing as to be all but irresistible.

There was some person in Denver whom the determined dog was bound to see and be with. As attractive as the mountain city is, admittedly, it was not its beauties that appealed to him. Home to him, was where there dwelt some man or woman, or perhaps some child, who had been kind and considerate. Friendship and companionship had been given when kindness and consideration were appreciated, and these had made the spot from which he had been banished the most desirable place in all the world.

In all this simple story there is a sincere and splendid tribute to someone. It is no reflection upon those newer friends whom the dog left behind him when he set out to return to Denver that he preferred his old friends to them. One does not transfer an allegiance of a lifetime or of years in a moment.

The courageous pilgrimage is by no means the first of the kind to be recorded. There have been, perhaps, almost countless similar incidents. While possibly dogs respond more strongly to the homing instinct than other animals, it is true that horses and cattle invariably find their way back to previous habitats if allowed their freedom before they have become wonted to new surroundings. A bunch of cavalry horses used in service along the Mexican border several years ago offered, collectively, convincing evidence of their attachment. They had been transferred, during the day, to a camp some twenty-five miles from their original base, their riders and masters returning by train. Before the next morning they had succeeded in escaping, and all were found in their old places, in an open corral, without roof or other shelter, waiting to be tied to the rope barrier which had anchored them.

The impulse is not one difficult to understand and appreciate. At times we all look backward with some longing, even while realizing that our present surroundings are pleasant and our newer friends agreeable and considerate. It is the homing instinct, strong in everyone.

THE Brighton Chronicle of 1823 contains an amusing anecdote involving King George IV and the leader of the Royal band. It appears that the latter wished to have a black man for the kettledrum, but that His Majesty strongly objected to any such appointment. At last the band master chose for this position an individual who, though a European, was of very swarthy complexion. On first seeing him, the King seemed startled and displeased, but on approaching a little nearer, he took in the situation and half-humorously admitted, "I see, Sir, that you wish to accustom me to a black drummer by degrees."

GERMAN opera has been brought back in New York; and although it has not been placed in quite the impressive place it held before the war, it has, nevertheless, been effectively rescued from neglect and discredit. In particular, the repertory of Richard Wagner, which was formerly a mainstay of the New York season, has been restored to something like its old-time influence. The works of the "Ring" cycle, along with "Lohengrin," "Meistersinger,"

and the other pieces which bear the peculiar designation of "music dramas," are restored to full honors, not indeed at the Metropolitan Opera House, where they used to flourish, but at what was a long while since started as a rival institution, Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House.

Wagner has been set up in something like recognition again, and by a company of artists from Germany. He disappeared seven years ago, at the time when the submarine activity was at its height and when propaganda was disreputably ripe. He reappears under circumstances that give offense to nobody and that seem truly to awaken popular admiration. The Wagnerian Opera Festival materialized on American shores about three weeks ago, a small group of singers, a few tons of scenery, and a great deal of enthusiasm. It would have brought with it from home an orchestra, or at least principal players to form the nucleus of an orchestra, but that American union musicians' rules forbade. Patriotic zeal sometimes languishes, but not so the union rules. It had trouble getting its scenery off the dock on account of customs regulations, and it received other discouragement a-plenty; and yet it opened on time in Baltimore with such an orchestra as it could raise from among unengaged American instrumentalists, and with borrowed stage decorations. It had, perhaps, two or three voices of prime quality wherewith to charm the spoilt American ear, but it had enough first-rate conductors to equip all the opera companies in the United States—conductors who knew how to make small vocal resources count to the utmost.

As the singing did not prove remarkable, so, too, the scenery did not, when released for use and set up in an American theater. But a plain and old-fashioned scenic outfit was only a slight drawback, considering there was a stage manager who knew the art of illusion from A to Z. Having perfect mastery of their craft, then, and unquenchable enthusiasm, the German visitors have got along. They have come as emissaries, the fair-minded must grant, of the German people, to whom Wagner belongs, and to whom today, as much as ever, music is an especial birthright. Haydn said in London, "Everybody knows my language," or equivalent words. The same thing, the men and women of the Wagnerian Opera Festival can say in New York, even though their actual speech is not understood, and is the more unfamiliar because it was for so long a period banished from American theaters and concert halls. They can pride themselves, too, on having succeeded in their mission. They have built a Wotan's bridge of rainbows across a long-enough yawning chasm.

German Opera Back in New York

The Cult of Thrift

W. M. COLLES

THE predominant vogue of the moment is, perhaps, indiscriminate criticism of all nationalities as decadent. The countries are, one and all, acutely conscious of each other's shortcomings. It is pleasant to turn from these gloomy forebodings to a retrospect and a forecast which reflect credit on the peoples of many countries, and go to show that the popular outlook has not changed wholly for the worse.

"War Savings" had their peculiar appeal for most people during those four anxious years when patriotism was a real creed. But with the relaxation of the national effort, the first outcome of victory, it seemed for the moment that the appeal would lose its force. With hard times and high prices it looked as if all arguments in favor of thrift would fall for the most part upon unheeding ears. But the event has falsified these expectations. A great new national savings movement of wholly unexpected volume has established itself in a large number of countries and promises soon to become a world-wide industrial and financial factor.

At a time when the air is thick with forecasts of revolution, it is eminently reassuring to realize that the cult of thrift, both for its own material advantages and as a national duty at a time of national want, is becoming more and more widely recognized as one of the functions of the new citizenship. In the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Belgium, Australia, to look no further afield, the movement has become a real and positive actuality, capable of affecting, it may be, the destinies of the nation and the world.

It has been said that "there is no new thing under the sun," and the rule of savings which is the root idea of the habit of thrift is as old as the ages. The Japanese use such well-worn slogans in their savings campaign as:

While you sleep your savings continue to increase.
As wings are essential to the flight of birds, so are savings to the life of man.

The "Caisse d'Epargne" of Belgium, better known as the Belgian Savings Bank, which itself succeeded more than one official predecessor and dates back to 1865, has lost nothing from state encouragement. In 1920, no less a sum than 1,504,000,000 francs was actually deposited on the books. In the same way the Post Office Savings Bank in Japan has been a growing power for forty years—the total deposits by Sept. 30, 1922, being 960,902,132 yen, with a parity value of \$480,451,066. Coming down to present-day developments, the growth of thrift is, perhaps, more pronounced in Great Britain than any other country. The number of British national savings certificates sold up to Dec. 31, 1922, amounted roughly to 608,940,000, and during the present year there have been issued weekly from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 of these certificates, the purchase price being now 16 shillings and the yield 5 per cent at maturity in five years.

Few people are able to visualize figures in nine columns. We will, therefore, content ourselves with recording the fact that the capital of savings available for Exchequer purposes amounted on Dec. 31, last, to about £349,763,411, withdrawals even in these hard times only averaging 26 per cent.

A "push" has been given of late to the time-honored inculcation of the practice of thrift among the American people and the co-ordination of all savings facilities, more especially the "group" scheme, which, by the periodic collection of small deposits, enables the depositor to save without trouble. The new Treasury savings certificate, the pivot of the American plan, is a "cumulative" security bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum if held to maturity, that is, for five years. Exempt from state and local taxation and from the normal federal income tax, the certificates are in denominations of \$25, \$100 and \$1,000, respectively, each of which can be purchased at a discount of 20 per cent, while any individual can buy up to \$5,000 face value in any one series, and a new series is issued each year.

As A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, pointed out, when the new certificate was introduced, in undertaking the movement for peace-time savings, the Government looked forward with confidence to the renewed co-operation of all helpful agencies. Postal savings deposits are to be the main reliance for the accumulation of small sums for investment in certificates. Already the results aggregate annual deposits of \$100,000,000 and their indefinite expansion is assured. The fact that approximately 25 per cent of the total is redeposited on maturity shows that the habit promises to become permanent and not sporadic, and that a new idea of citizenship has been created, bringing with it a new sense of responsibility and of that solidarity which is the only sound foundation of national well-being. The war has led to a new distribution of the national wealth, and a new capitalism has replaced the old and promises to provide a sure and certain bulwark against all the forces of disruption.

The peculiar strength behind the new movement lies in the self-denying effort of the voluntary workers who are its mainstay. Without any thought of public favor, without any recognition to speak of, from the standpoint of the purest altruism, these indefatigable men and women, week in, week out, have waited upon the people in their homes or at their work. The collection of money is always a thankless task, and opposed to them are the sinister influences which are beginning to find their most formidable antagonist in the new form of capitalism. Yet by her unfailing tact and boundless devotion, the "collecting lady" in particular is, today, a welcome visitant in every home, radiating a beneficent influence of immeasurable value. As and when the savings of a working-man or workingwoman render possible the purchase of a new "certificate," the achievement is rejoiced over in common as the guerdon of a joint endeavor.

Thoughts On a Common Plane

MEN today are trying to express life in terms of Spirit. Fifty years ago men were trying to express life in terms of matter, and scientists, by the careful and painstaking collecting of facts, by their loyal devotion to truth, and by their penetrating generalizations, unrolled before men's eyes a physical universe so stupendous and overpowering that men were led to believe that the physical world was everything, writes Rowland Cotton Smith in *The Outlook* (New York). Now men are beginning to see what the prophets declared fifty years ago—that there is still a world of the Spirit untouched by natural science; that evolution, whether it be true or false, is merely a statement of a physical process, and has no bearing whatever on the existence or nature of the spiritual world. The scientist and the spiritual expert work side by side and in entire accord within their separate spheres. When the scientist now and then tries to make an excursion into the spiritual realm, and uses his approach to prove the reality of the spiritual life, he is still dealing with material things, and makes no contribution, and the spiritual expert by his side smiles and says: "What you seem to have recently discovered we have known ever since the world was made."